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The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 154 No. 21 November 22, 1948

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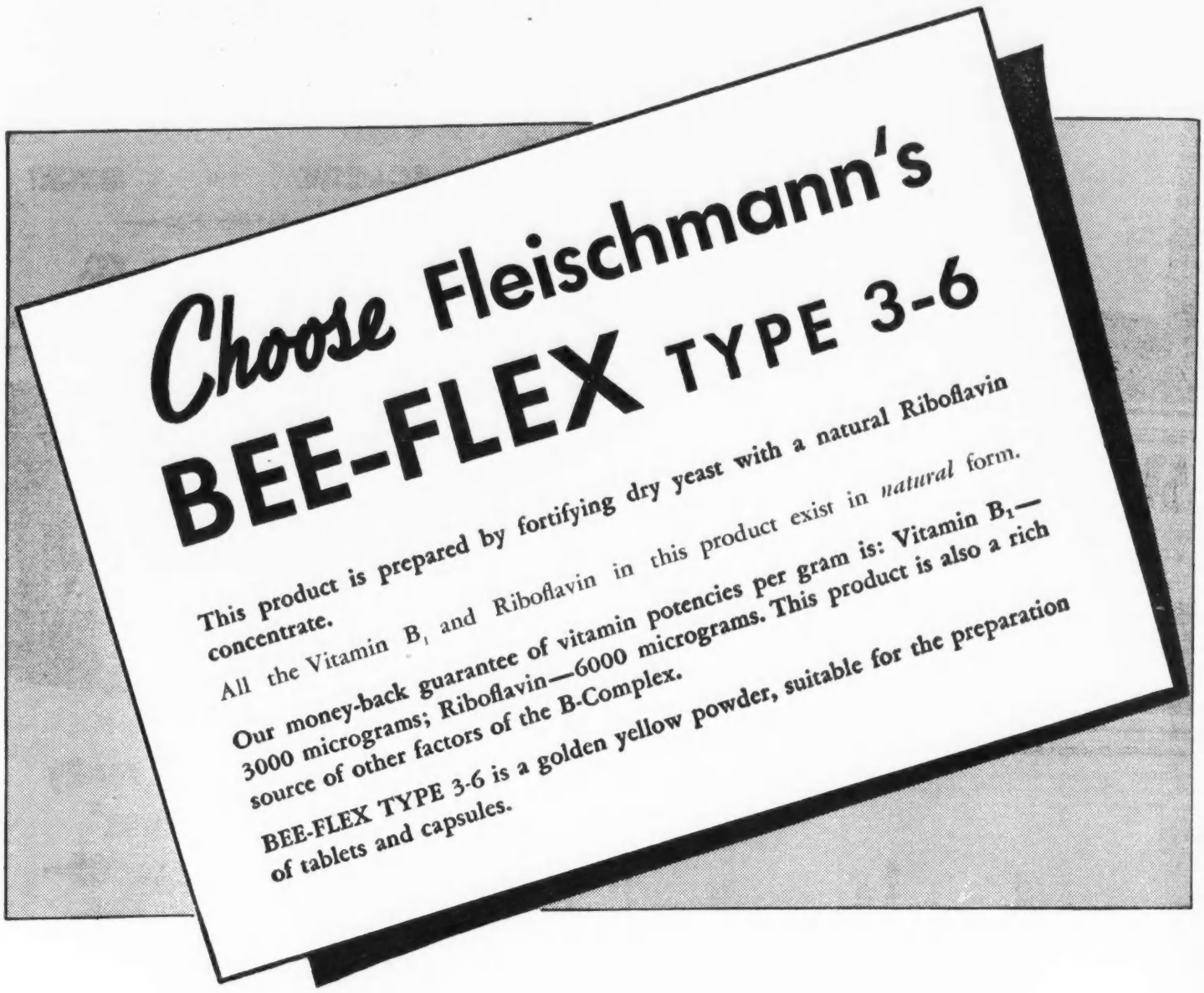
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 154 No. 21 | New York 7, N. Y. | November 22, 1948

Aluminum Company Patents Available through WAA

The Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) and the War Assets Administration have signed an agreement under which, according to WAA Administrator Jess Larson, the company makes available to the aluminum industry all its alloy patents and its most important process and fabricating patents, without any reciprocal patent obligations.

Mr. Larson said that the agreement, developed and implemented under direction of John Joss, WAA general counsel, gives to WAA a royalty-free license for use of the Alcoa fluoride patent at the government's Hurricane Creek, Ark., alumina plant, with the right to sublicense any operator of the plant. The agreement also formalizes royalty-free licenses for use of all Alcoa patents governing the process of extracting alumina from bauxite ore at government-owned alumina plants, with similar rights to sublicense. WAA also obtained for a lump sum of $115,000 a license under all Alcoa machine patents applicable to all the World War II aluminum-producing and fabricating facilities built by the company for the government.

The agreement also provides that WAA sell to the Aluminum company the government-owned aluminum reduction plant at Massena, N. Y. (Plancor 226-NY), for $5,000,000 and certain carbon-producing equipment from the government's Burlington, N. J., plant for $175,000. The agreement substantially completes the government's disposal program in the aluminum field and brings to a conclusion all issues pending between WAA and the Aluminum company. The commitments given to WAA make available to the whole industry licenses under all Alcoa alloy patents, as well as the basic patent on the so-called "direct-chill" process of casting aluminum and a variety of other patents in the fabricating field.

Sodium Fluoride Color Exemption Proposed

Sodium fluoride when used as a fungicide in the manufacture or processing of rubber, glue, or leather goods, is to be exempt from the coloring requirements of the Federal insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide act under terms of a proposed regulation issued November 13 by the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Persons interested in the proposed action are allowed fifteen days within which to express their views in writing to the Insecticide Division of the Production and Marketing Administration. The proposed regulation reads as follows:—

"(b) The economic poison sodium fluoride shall be exempt from the coloration requirements of section 3 (a) (4) of the act when (1) it is intended for use as a fungicide solely in the manufacture or processing of rubber, glue, or leather goods; (2) coloration of said economic poison in accordance with said requirements will be likely to impart objectionable color characteristics to the finished goods; (3) said economic poison will not be present in such finished goods in sufficient quantities to cause injury to any person, and (4) said economic poison will not come into the hands of the public except after incorporation into such finished goods."

Abrasive Firms Accept Price-Fixing Decree

A consent judgment was entered November 16 in the United States District Court in Buffalo, N. Y., ordering the Abrasive Grain Association and five manufacturers to refrain from fixing prices and uniform conditions of sale for artificial abrasives, or from exchanging price lists or quotations among themselves. It also requires the defendant manufacturers to give purchasers of artificial abrasives the option of purchasing at a delivered price or at a factory price based on the delivered price less actual cost of transportation.

The manufacturers which are parties to the consent decree are the American Abrasive Company, Westfield, Mass.; the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; the Exelon Company, Tonawanda, N. Y.; the General Abrasive Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass.

OIT Order Extends Export License Dates

An order extending until December 2 the validity period of export licenses that were due to expire during this month is expected to be issued by the Office of International Trade because of the longshoremen's strikes.

An announcement was made November 16 of the extension of the validity date for licenses covering shipments from the west coast, and because a similar strike is in progress on the east coast, officials are planning to apply the extension universally.

Water Paint Manufacturers Face Price Fixing Charges

A Federal grand jury at St. Louis, Mo., returned an indictment November 18 against three leading manufacturers of water thinned paints and three of their officers, it was announced by Attorney General Tom C. Clark. The following were named defendants in the indictment:—

The Reardon Company, St. Louis, Mo., and L. A. McLean, manager of its west coast office; the Muralo Company, Staten Island, N. Y., and its vice-president and general manager, Chester Braham, and Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., and J. G. Penniman, vice-president and general manager.

The indictment charges the defendants with fixing the price of water thinned paints, with establishing suggested resale prices and policing adherence to them, and with fixing arbitrary delivery charges. This is third case filed by the antitrust division in the paint field as part of its program directed at price fixing in the housing field.

Mustard Seed Crop Larger Than Forecast

More acres harvested and larger yields per acre than were forecast increased production of mustard seed this year to 18,280,000 pounds of clean seed, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is still the smallest crop since 1939, and compares with last year's crop of 20,990,000 pounds and the 1942-46 average of 34,033,000 pounds. The largest decline from last year and also from the average occurred in California.

Production this year and last year, respectively, is estimated as follows:—Mon-

—*Continued on page 69*

Freight-Absorption Legislation Urged at Price-System Hearing

Passage of legislation which clearly would legalize freight-absorption by an individual manufacturer was urged November 17 by E. K. Scheiter, executive vice-president of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, in testimony before the senate subcommittee on trade policies, the so-called "Capehart" committee.

Mr. Scheiter said that he believed such a law is essential to preserve a free economy and opportunity for small business to expand in the light of the recent court decisions on industrial pricing and policies of the Federal Trade Commission. Without such a law, he predicted, great upheavals will occur in industry because of some industries moving to the great centers of population and other adjustments that will be necessary. He said that the interpretations being placed on industrial pricing by the Federal Trade Commission make it virtually impossible for any concern to absorb freight in order to meet competition. One can do it, he said, only so long as a competitor does not engage in the same practice. When that occurs, it then becomes a matter of conspiracy in the eyes of FTC and is illegal, he added.

In elucidation, Mr. Scheiter continued:—

"How freely or loosely is a conspiracy charge made? An example may suffice. The commission says that it is not concerned (at the present) with individual freight absorption unless it is a part of a conspiracy. This is a statement which, at first glance, appears reasonable. But how is it interpreted?

What Is a Conspiracy?

"The commission has said that Company A, having a mill price and a natural market which absorbed 60 percent of its capacity, could go into Company B's natural market, meet B's price, and absorb freight in doing so. Or Company B could do the same thing in A's market. However, if both did so, and over a period of time there was a mutual invasion of each other's natural markets as a result of each unilaterally absorbing freight, then,

—*Continued on page 47*

Alcohol Permit System To Be Urged on Congress

Legislation establishing a permit and bond system for the use of nonbeverage alcohol in the drug and flavoring extract manufacturing industries will be introduced in Congress with the opening of the new session, A. K. Barta, secretary-treasurer of the Proprietary Association of America, told the National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors at its annual meeting in Atlantic City, November 16. The bill will be similar to that offered in the last Congress (H. R. 3860 by Representative Robert A. Grant of Indiana), which was reported favorably to the house by the ways and means committee, in spite of objections from the Treasury Department, but failed of passage in the closing rush of the session.

At the present time nonbeverage users of alcohol operate under a drawback system under which they pay the full tax of $9 a proof-gallon for the alcohol and then apply to the Treasury Department for a

—*Continued on page 55*

Morton Salt Order Modified by FTC

The Federal Trade Commission has modified its July, 1944, cease and desist order against the Morton Salt Company, Chicago, to conform with the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The modified order requires the corporation, when differences in price are not justified by differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery, to cease and desist from discriminating in the price of salt of like grade and quality, as among wholesalers and retailers, by selling to some wholesalers at prices different from the prices charged competing wholesalers; by selling to some retailers at prices different from the prices charged competing retailers; or by selling to any retailer at prices lower than those charged wholesalers whose customers compete with such retailer. The term, "price," as used in the order takes into account discounts, allowances and other terms and conditions of sale.

The modified order was issued with the concurrence of all the commissioners.

Drugs, Paints, Other Items Granted License-Free Export

The list of commodities which may be shipped to any destination in the world without an export license was substantially enlarged November 17 by the Office of International Trade with the addition of commodities in the drugs, paints, food, textiles and other groups to the list.

These commodities, collectively known as the "GRO" list, are the only goods which may be shipped to Europe without a license. All listed items are currently in free supply, and export shipment of these goods to any destination will not interfere with the furtherance of United States foreign policy, OIT officials said.

The additions to the "GRO" list are set forth in Current Export Bulletin No. 494. Among the items added to the list are the following:—

Egg albumen.

Casein glue and other glue of animal origin.

Mayonnaise and salad dressings.

Glucose, liquid or dry, not pharmaceutical dextrose or glucose.

Yeast, except liquid.

Ginseng.

Mandrake root.

Crude drugs, herbs, leaves, and roots, r.e.s. except belladonna leaves and roots,

—*Continued on page 55*

Price Trend Stands Still

Price movements were scattered in areas and in directions in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Somewhat in number, but not in weight, advances exceeded reductions. But, there was no definite indication of a market situation. The general index of prices was unchanged, but its sag was bigger at 6.3 points below the level at this time a year ago.

The major elevating influence was exerted by the majority trend in vegetable oils. This was helped by botanical drugs and some materials in the nonferrous metals categories. All types of industrial ethyl alcohol were cut again. The trend in aromatic oils continued downward, and menthol went along. Cattle-feeders were going after more packing-house by-products; so prices were upped. The same influence and effect were noticeable with respect to cottonseed and linseed meals.

Cadmium and zinc were advanced. The metals situation also put silver cyanide and lead peroxide at higher levels, and one seller advanced zinc sulphate. Copper sulphate is expected to be higher after the end of the year. Nickel sulphate is a scarce article. The coaltar areas are still quiet, but a boost in paracresol is said to be imminent. Carbon tetrachloride still reflects the inadequacy of chlorine, and a price advance is promised for the new year.

The shipping strike was the most potent influence in most market circles, although there was some job-quitting in the heavy chemical field—apparently this was a strike only in effects. The shipping strike hit hardest in its stoppage of exports which had been accounting for a goodly portion of demand in several areas, especially edible oils. The strike also stimulated buying of materials which are wholly or largely imported. Some supplies were cleaned up; carnauba wax was an example and its price got a boost.

Business on the whole was no more or no less quiet and uncertain than it had been.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Nov. 19, 1948	Nov. 12, 1948	Nov. 21, 1947
144.4	144.4	150.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	123.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
October	143.7	146.1	142.1	133.5	133.3
The year	*146.3	147.6	133.8	133.8	123.2

* Ten months.

Nitrogen Sales Center Set Up in Netherlands

The Central Nitrogen Sales Organization, Ltd., was recently established in The Hague, Netherlands. It is capitalized at 2,000,000 florins in shares of 10,000 florins each. Among the participating shareholders are the Dutch state-owned mines, with twenty shares; the Mekog (Limited Company for Exploitation of Cokeoven Gases), with ten shares, and the Compagnie Neerlandaise de l'Azote, Brussels, Belgium, with ten shares.

The Netherlands state mines will manufacture ammonia from part of the fuel gas to be supplied them under a long-term contract with two German firms, Thyssensche Gas & Wasserwerke, G.m.b.H., Duisburg-Hamborn, and Ruhr Gas A. G., Essen-Ruhr.

Deterioration-Prevention Data Made Available

The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences is offering its serial publication, *Prevention of Deterioration Abstracts*, on a yearly subscription basis. Two volumes of six issues each, totaling approximately 2,000 pages, are published each year. The initial subscription rate, which includes two sturdy binders and index guides, is $37.50 a year, from July 1 to June 30. The rate will be $50 on requests received after July 1.

The abstracts are classified under the following headings:—Biological agents; electrical and electronic equipment; fungicides and other toxic compounds; lacquers, paints, and varnishes; leather; lubricants; metals; miscellaneous; optical instruments and photographic equipment; packaging and storage; plastics, resins, rubbers, and waxes; textiles and cordage; wood and paper. Cross references are included in each issue; author and subject indexes are compiled at the conclusion of each volume. Material for the abstracts is obtained from journal articles, patents, and unpublished reports from government, university, and industrial research groups both here and abroad.

Back issues of the abstracts are available from April, 1946, when the series was started. *Advance List*, a monthly bibliography of all the reports received is also available at an additional cost of $10 a year. Subscriptions, inquiries, and other communications should be addressed to the Prevention of Deterioration Center, National Research Council, room 204, 2101 Constitution avenue, Washington 7.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations during the week ended November 17 by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $373,874,971 and sent the total of such authorizations to date to $3,334,688,570. Of the new authorizations, $171,079,189 was to be spent in the United States for materials by the recipient countries. Among these authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$350,000 for crude oil and petroleum products and $658,000 for copper and copper products from the United States, and $76,000 for copper and copper products from Canada.

To Bizone Germany—$1,178,000 for miscellaneous industrial nonferrous metals and their products, $1,419,000 for zinc and

—*Continued on page 60*

Inedible Fats and Oils Export Liberalizing Urged

The small business committee of the House of Representatives was urged at hearings November 18 by representatives of the rendering industry and meat packers to support their plea that export quotas on inedible fats and oils be increased substantially to relieve the pressure that accumulating supplies are now exerting on prices.

They told the committee that low export quotas have resulted in building up abnormally high domestic stocks of inedible fats and oils, which are depressing the market and forcing prices out of line with other fats and oils. They also cited the needs of Europe for increased amounts of all kinds of fats and oils and said that export controls should be lifted so that more could be shipped under the Marshall plan.

Ethylhexoic Acid Prices Adjusted by Carbide

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, has adjusted its price schedules for ethylhexoic acid, setting the tankcar price at 29½ cents per pound. When originally offered in tankcar quantities, the price was 29 cents per pound, not 20 cents per pound as erroneously reported in the November 15 issue of OPD. The acid is offered at 31 cents per pound in carload lots of drums, and at 31½ cents per pound in less carload lots.

Kinetic Chemicals Adjusts 'Freon 11' Price Schedules

Kinetic Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has reduced prices of its "Freon 11" fluorinated refrigerant, effective November 26. The reduction amounts to from 2 percent to 5 percent, depending upon container sizes. The company said that increased production has resulted in operating economies which justify the reduced prices.

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AIC Urges Judicial Congressional Probes

The national council of the American Institute of Chemists has passed a resolution urging that congressional investigating committees proceed with judicial restraint and with due regard for the rights of all witnesses. The resolution sets forth that the value of these investigating committees depends upon an impartial uncovering of facts. Their ability to obtain valuable and useful information is lessened by premature statements unsubstantiated by proof, which may cause injustice to be done to American citizens and may endanger national security.

A copy of the resolution has been mailed to each member of Congress, in the belief that the application of the suggested method would tend to improve the workability and findings of congressional investigating committees.

Dominion Products Making Brominated Vegetable Oil

Dominion Products, Inc., Long Island City, New York, has announced production of a brominated vegetable oil of gravity ranging from 1.330 to 1.340. The firm is also offering a new stable coffee flavor and several cocoa extracts for the carbonated beverage field.

Natural Gas Conservation Theme of IOCC Meeting

The conservation of natural gas will be the theme of the annual meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, to be held in Wichita, Kans., on December 9 to 11. Legislative trends affecting the conservation of natural gas will be discussed by Congressman Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, and oil and gas developments in Canada will be discussed by N. E. Tanner, minister of lands and mines of the Province of Alberta.

Glidden Plans Expansion Of Naval Stores Output

The Glidden Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, is planning the expansion and modernization of its naval stores division's plant in Valdosta, Ga., to make it the largest pine gum producing plant in the world. When the program is completed, the plant is expected to be capable of processing more than 150,000 barrels of pine gum per year. In addition, it will be equipped to store sufficient pine gum through the non-producing season to permit steady operations in gum turpentine and rosin production throughout the year.

Anhydrous Ammonia Output Increase Planned by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced plans for the construction of an anhydrous ammonia unit at its Hercules, Calif., plant. Company engineers are currently drawing up plans for the installation of the unit, which is expected to be completed and in operation within ten to twelve months. The additional ammonia produced will be used mainly by the company in its own operations.

Dihydrostreptomycin Marketing Rules Issued

Regulations were issued by the Food and Drug Administration November 18 permitting the marketing of a new streptomycin product, dihydrostreptomycin sulphate and hydrochloride. The regulations became effective immediately.

Chemical Salesmen Plan Christmas Party

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its twenty-seventh anniversary Christmas party at the Astor hotel, New York, on December 15.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 154, No. 21, November 22, 1948. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1948, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

Industrial Research Requirements Surveyed

The second annual survey of the research requirements of United States industry has been completed by the Evans Research & Development Corporation, 250 East Forty-third street, New York 17. Complete copies may be obtained at request.

Industries encompassed by the survey include aircraft, beverage, chemical, cosmetic, drug, food, paper, petroleum, and "miscellaneous." With respect to industry as a whole, the survey shows:—

a. The government preparedness program will have no immediate appreciable effect on research.

b. Increased research appropriations will be based, for the most part, on expansion of present business activities rather than on rearmament.

c. Most companies are concentrating their activities on product and process improvement and the development of new products in fields with which they are already familiar.

d. Most firms are not making any immediate plans to increase their research activities. (In a survey conducted one year ago, 73 percent reported they would increase their appropriations.)

e. A majority of companies have the capacity to accommodate new research without being overcrowded or undermanned.

f. No shortage is expected in experienced research personnel.

g. More than half of industry employed outside research during the past year, with commercial laboratories receiving a majority of the business.

h. Of those who plan to increase their research activities, slightly over half will expand their own facilities, while the rest will both expand and use the services of an outside laboratory.

Pharmaceutical Survey Seeks Increased Service

The first section of the findings and recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Survey was issued today by the American Council on Education. It presents a long-range program designed to increase pharmacy's public-service contribution to the health of the country with particular emphasis on professional education and raising the prestige and standing of the pharmacist in his community.

The recommendations and findings are the result of two and-a-half year's investigating of the facts of pharmacy by a staff of specialists under the direction of Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president emeritus of Purdue University. The survey was financed by the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education at a cost of $162,000.

The number one objective of the survey recommendations is to provide the nation with an adequate supply of properly trained professional pharmacists to man the nation's 55,000 retail drug stores and the increasing number of hospital pharmacies. The survey also took into account the increasing demand for professional phar-

—*Continued on page 3*

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers — Algeria, Australia, Morocco, Spain.

Laundry & dry-cleaning industry—Italy, Norway.

Machinery importers and distributors—Bermuda, Spain, Sweden.

Medicinals and cosmetics manufacturers—France.

Naval stores importers, dealers, etc.—China.

Nonmetallic minerals importers and dealers—Norway.

Soap manufacturers—Belgium.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here—

Dihydroxyanthranol.
6-7, Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Myristyl sodium sulphonate.
Nordihydroquaretic acid.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
Tetracresylsilicate.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlo
Triphenyl phosphine.
Vinyl phosphate.
Zinc-diethyl.

Coal-Gasification Tests Started by Pittsburgh Co.

Operations were formally started November 15 at the coal-gasification pilot plant of the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company at Library, Pa. The plant, built in a cooperative project with the Standard Oil Development Company employs a process developed by the latter. Commercial operations are not now contemplated, the work being regarded by the participators mainly as preparation for emergencies which might make the supply of regular gasoline inadequate.

The direct product of the process is the oxidized coal gas popularly known as synthesis gas. The tests will be directed, in connection with others, toward improvement in the utilization of coal for the production of gas, char (finely divided coke), tar, and chemically useful by-products.

In addition to the coal-gasification pilot plant, the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company is carrying on research in other phases of improving the utilization of coal and stabilizing its economy. Beyond the aims of coal gasification, this research has also to do with improvement in the refining and distilling of coaltar and its chemical conversion.

Uranium Ore Purchase Plan Set by U.S. Vanadium Corp.

The Rifle, Colo., plant of the United States Vanadium Corporation will offer to purchase uranium-bearing ores which are amenable to the Rifle process, from independent miners under provisions of a new three-year contract between the company and the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Up to this time the only ores processed at the Rifle plant have been from company-owned mines.

The purchases will be on terms as favorable to producers as those set forth in the commission's domestic uranium circulars Nos. 3 and 4, issued last spring, according to Phillip C. Leahy, Grand Junction area manager of the AEC. As a result of the new contract, production at the Rifle plant is expected to be stepped up immediately and may perhaps be doubled, Leahy added.

Flame Resistant Patents Offered for Sublicensing

The use of antimony oxide and chlorinated paraffin or other chlorinated carriers, combinations used extensively for flame resistance during the war, is now available for general industrial use. The basic patents on such use, the property of the William E. Hooper & Sons Company, by arrangements recently completed are available for sublicensing to the paint industry by the Watson-Standard Company, Pittsburgh.

Under the Watson-Standard agreement with the Hooper company, the following United States patents are now available

—Continued on page 69

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Chemicals, Hamburg, Germany (CU-11); Bremen, Germany (CU-13, agency); Kreuznach, Germany (CU-15, agency).

Citric acid, Hamburg, Germany (CU-14, agency).

Colors, Milano, Italy (CU-1, agency).

Cosmetics, Quito, Ecuador (CU-7).

Cottonseed oil, winterized, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Dextrin, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Dextrose, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Drugs, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Essential oils, Hamburg, Germany (CU-14, agency).

Glucose, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Intermediates, Milano, Italy (CU-1, agency).

Lactose, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Lard, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Medicinal specialties, Palermo, Italy (CU-2); Genoa, Italy (CU-4, agency).

Molasses, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Naval stores, Hamburg, Germany (CU-14, agency).

Olive oil, Hamburg, Germany (CU-10; (CU-14, agency).

Paint making machinery, Torino, Italy (CU-5).

Peanut oil, Sperracavallo, Italy (CU-3).

Plastics raw materials and machinery, Nuenen, Netherlands (CU-8).

Resins, Milano, Italy (CU-1, agency).

Sensitive paper, Kume, Japan (CU-12).

Starches, Palermo, Italy (CU-2).

Tall oil, Hamburg, Germany (CU-14, agency).

Veterinary products, including hormones, vaccines, serums, and medicinal preparations, Bologna, Italy (CU-6, agency).

Vitamin concentrates A, D, E, and vitamin B complex, Hannover, Germany (CU-9).

Waxes, Hamburg, Germany (CU-14, agency)

Technical Sales Head

S. R. Mountsier, jr., has joined Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, as technical sales service engineer specializing in the paint, varnish and lacquer fields. Mr. Mountsier has been associated with the Murphy Varnish Company and the Interchemical Corporation for the past twelve years.

Diamond Alkali Dedicates New Electrochemical Plant

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, officially opened its new electrochemical chlorine and caustic soda plant in Houston, Tex., with dedication ceremonies on November 15. The plant, completed at a cost of $14,500,000, is designed to produce 460 tons of liquid chlorine and caustic soda per day.

Occupying a 325-acre tract twenty-five miles from the city along the Houston Ship Channel, the plant brings numerous innovations and improvements in electrolytic chlorine and caustic soda production from both processing technique and equipment standpoints. The general layout accentuates the compact arrangement of processing units and the integration to a high degree of key production operations, according to the company. Yet, it adds, adequate provision has been made for enlarging the plant's production capacity through expansion of all of the facilities which comprise the present operation.

Approximately 60 percent of the tanks, towers, valves, piping, motors, machines and their structural framework are without roof. Process piping and power lines are carried overhead, permitting ready accessibility for inspection, maintenance

—Continued on page 38

Drug Industry Moves to Counter FDA Parenteral Solutions Policy

Recent action by the Food and Drug Administration to place teeth in its enforcement program against the presence of undissolved material in parenteral solutions were countered by the drug industry on November 17 with a move to throw out the present USP and NF standards dealing with this matter and substitute a tolerance figure for the guidance of the manufacturing industry.

At a meeting of the combined pharmaceutical contact committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association at the Statler hotel, Washington, the industry expressed its conviction that the present official standard that parenteral solutions "be substantially free of any turpidity or undissolved material which can be detected readily" is unrealistic and unenforceable.

The committee's views were made known the following day to the USP and NF revision committees, which were holding an open conference at the Washington hotel on the whole subject of official standards for parenteral solutions. Following a full discussion of the matter, the revision committees decided to appoint a subcommittee to work out a tolerance standard.

The problem of safety and purity of parenteral solutions has recently become of great importance to the drug manufacturing industry because of an apparent desire upon the part of the Food and Drug Administration to tighten its requirements on the presence of foreign material in solutions. The most recent evidence of its intent in this regard was the bringing of injunction proceedings against Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N. Y., against the shipment of a number of its solution items because of the alleged presence of insoluble material in excess of what the FDA considers safe for use.

In a statement adopted at the meeting of the combined committee and later read to the open conference of the USP and NF revision committee, it was stated:—

"Experience and research have shown that it is physically impossible to prepare parenteral solutions free of particles. Scientific evidence is available, both published and unpublished, to show that sterile particles of extraneous material, including glass, fiber and carbon, are harmless upon intravenous injection; repeated administration of amounts far exceeding those found in ampuls, produced in accord with good pharmaceutical practice, does not cause embolism or any untoward affect. The present standard must be revised to include a tolerance and a method for determining compliance with the requirement."

In the discussions that followed, members of the drug industry enlarged on the difficulties of attempting to produce and package solutions that would be free of foreign matter. They failed, however, to gain any expression of opinion from officials of the FDA present at the conference as to whether the present standards are proper.

FDA officials insisted that it was not their business to write the law, but only to enforce it. One of the industry members remarked, however, that the FDA is interpreting the law and enforcing it, which amounts to the same thing as writing the law and enforcing it.

Dannenbaum Elected Du Pont Vice-President

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has elected Walter Dannenbaum a vice-president, director and member of its executive committee, to succeed the late E. B. Yancey. He has been general manager of the company's ammonia department since 1946, and will be succeeded in that position by Dr. Emil D. Ries, formerly assistant general manager.

Walter Dannenbaum

Mr. Dannenbaum joined the National Ammonia Company in 1914, and served successively as plant superintendent, assistant to the vice-president, director, executive vice-president and president of the company. When the du Pont organization acquired the National Ammonia Com-

—Continued on page 57

Wyandotte Appoints Leggin

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has appointed Alexander Leggin assistant to Dr Thomas H. Vaughn, its vice-president for research. Mr. Leggin will maintain an office in Washington and will act as liaison with government agencies.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The most popular pastime in Washington just now when two or more business representatives, newspaper men, columnists, or what have you, get together is speculation on what Mr. Truman is going to ask for in the way of legislation from the new Congress and his chances of getting it. All other matters are of secondary importance. The cold war in Europe is seldom given a second thought and even the bum guessing of the political pollsters has been forgot.

More often than not the conclusions reached at these gatherings are given as though the new Congress had already met and adjourned, so certain are the crystal-ball gazers of the soundness of their viewpoints. For what interest they may have at this time some six weeks before Congress convenes to receive the President's program, the prognostications on some of the big issues go like this:—

Labor legislation.—The Taft-Hartley act will be repealed. The President wants the act wiped off the statute-books by name, and Congress will accede to this request, but the repealer will contain many of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. Congress will not submit to a mere revival of the Wagner act without its being amended.

Tax legislation.—The President will ask for an excess profits tax, but he will not get it because of the opposition of Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina and Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, who will be chairmen of the house ways and means committee and the senate finance committee respectively. What will result is higher corporation income taxes instead.

Price control.—This will be taken up during the first week of the session and some kind of a stand-by control law will be enacted. It will not be an overall price-control law like that during the war but will single out particular groups of commodities to be subject to control, if and when needed.

Miscellaneous.—The President will ask for and get an increase in the minimum wage law to 75 cents an hour, a compulsory health insurance program, a broader coverage of the social security act, his own national science foundation bill, and very little cutting back of his budget recommendations.

Liquid Ammonia as Fertilizer

Use of liquid ammonia as a source of nitrogen for fertilizing crops is increasing, says the Department of Agriculture. In a recent leaflet, Dr. M. S. Anderson, of the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., reported an estimated use of about 35,000 tons of nitrogen in this form last year.

While this amount is only slightly more than 4 percent of the total of all chemical nitrogen used in the country last year, the use is of great importance in certain agricultural regions, especially in certain irrigated areas in the southwest where fruits and vegetables are grown. Ammonia can be applied to the soil by means of irrigation water into which the ammonia gas has been allowed to enter at a proper rate, or by applications of liquid ammonia or its water solution directly into the soil.

The leaflet describes anhydrous ammonia as 82 percent nitrogen, weighing about five pounds to the gallon. Factors in favor

—Continued on page 32

Rohm & Haas Judged Guilty in 'Cartel' Case

Entry of a judgment against the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, by Federal District Judge James C. McGranery at Philadelphia which terminates an alleged illegal conspiracy to divide world sales territories and suppress competition in the manufacture and sale of plastics was announced November 18 by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

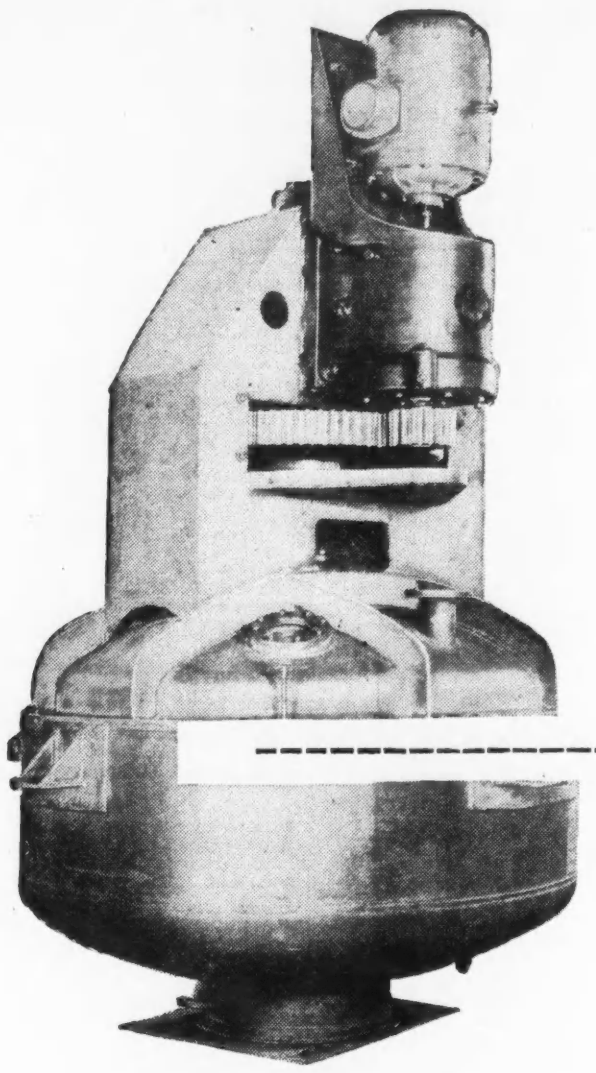
The complaint upon which the antitrust judgment was entered charged the company with having participated in a worldwide cartel with the following foreign corporations: I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort-am-Main, Germany; Rohm & Haas, G.m.b.H., Darmstatt, Germany; and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London.

Herbert A. Bergson, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division,

—Continued on page 69

Koppers Appoints Morris Eastern Representative

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed W. Reed Morris, vice-president and general manager of its gas and coke division, eastern representative for its entire organization. Mr. Morris, whose headquarters are in Kearny, N. J., will continue his present duties with the gas and coke division and will also be chief administrative officer in the New York and New Jersey area.



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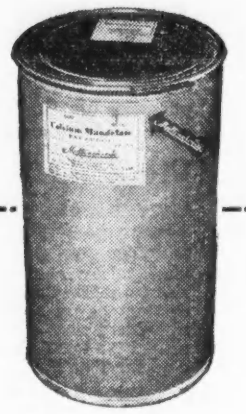

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Order This Mallinckrodt Grade:	*Calcium Mandelate* ***Dense***	*Calcium Mandelate* ***Fluffy***	*Calcium Mandelate* ***Extra Fluffy***

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Phenyl-Mercuric Acetylacetonate

Disinfectant—New bactericide.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Toxicant in antifouling paints.

Pesticide—Toxicant in fungicides.

Sodium Cellulosate

Chemical—Emulsifier, or thickener in processing operations, specialty manufacturing.

Cosmetic — Emulsifier in lotions, fixatives, dentifrices, shampoos.

Thickener in creams, lipsticks, toothpastes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifier and thickener in boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, fat-splitting preparations, greasing compositions, lubricants, sulphonated oils, fatty acid and wax preparations.

Laundering—Glossing and starching agent.

Leather—Emulsifier in dressing, finishing, soaking, softening, and waterproofing compositions; fat-liquoring baths.

Thickener in dressing, finishing, and waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifier and thickener in automobile polishing and cleaning compositions, furniture polishes, waterproofing compositions.

Paper—Emulsifier and thickener in sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Petroleum—Emulsifier in mineral-oil preparations, kerosene and naphtha emulsions, soluble greases, textile oils.

Pharmaceutical—In compounding and dispensing practice (demulcent, emulsifier, thickener, suggested as ingredient of cough mixtures, laxatives, and oil emulsions).

Soap—Emulsifier and thickener in making detergent preparations, dentifrices, dry-cleaning soaps, hand-cleansing compositions, shaving soaps and creams, textile soaps and oils.

Textile—Emulsifier and thickener in coating, sizing, washing, and waterproofing compositions; degreasing, degumming, and soaking baths.

Glossing agent for fabrics.

3-Sulphododecyl-Sodium Benzoate

Soap—Detergent, surface-active agent, and wetting agent suggested for use in washing preparations.

Textile—Detergent suggested for use in washing operations.

Surface-active and wetting agent suggested for use in dyeing and washing operations.

4-Tertiary-butyl-6-phenylphenol

Chemical—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as intermediate in syntheses of organic chemicals.

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as microbicide.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as preservative and antiseptic for technical purposes.

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as antiseptic.

Trioxane

Chemical—Solvent for camphor, dichlorobenzene, naphthalene, urea, and other chemicals.

Resin — Source of anhydrous monomeric formaldehyde for reaction with various compounds, such as phenols, amides, amines, proteins, hydrocarbons, and other compounds with which formaldehyde will react in acidic mediums.

Zirconium Silicate

Ceramic—Improver of craze-resistance in glazes.

Ingredient of frits.

Opacifier in ceramic glazes.

Ingredient of acid-resisting cements.

Electrical—Ingredient of dielectrical cements, dielectrical porcelains.

Metallurgical—Ingredient of core and mold washes.

Material of molds used in precision alloy casting.

Refractory—Ingredient of high-temperature and other special cements and refractories, kiln-furnace coatings.

AOCS Discusses Fats, Oils Economic Role

An exhaustive survey of the position of glyceride oils in the national economy, a comparison of the relative merits of soaps and synthetic detergents, an analysis of some aspects of food standardization under the Federal food and drug law and numerous other technical and non-technical papers featured last week's meeting of the American Oil Chemists Society at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York.

In his address entitled "Glyceride Oils in Our National Economy," Philip H. Groggins, of the Department of Agriculture, declared that "the well-being of our people, the maintenance of industrial operations, and the interests of national defense are dependent on adequate supplies of both edible and industrial glyceridic oils," and added that "the continued welfare of this segment of agriculture will depend largely on an alert and technologically progressive oil industry.

"The food market for oils in the foreseeable future," he said, "appears good. This forecast is based on reported population trends and the marked improvement in our nutritional standard of living. In addition to the long term gradual increase in the per capita consumption of fats and oils, there will likely be pronounced shifts in consumption of particular oils because of changes in the buying habits of a considerable portion of our population.

"Research leading to the improvement of the eating and keeping qualities of edible seed oils is therefore a major requirement. The need for this research is rec-

—*Continued on page 78*

Mining Engineers Elect Young 1949 President

The election of Lewis E. Young, of Pittsburgh, as president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for 1949 was announced at a meeting of the board of directors in New York on November 17. Dr. Young is a consulting mining engineer and has been vice-president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Announcement was also made of the election of two vice-presidents; Augustus B. Kinzel, president, Union Carbide & Carbon Research Laboratories, New York, and Philip Kraft, vice-president, Newmont Mining Corporation, New York.

Four new directors elected were: William J. Coulter, general manager, Climax Molybdenum Company, Denver; James L. Head, mining engineer, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York; W. M. Pierce, chief, research division, New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, Pa., and George P. Swift, consulting engineer, Waltham, Mass.

Paint, Varnish Symposium Set by NYU Engineering

The College of Engineering of New York University will hold a symposium on varnish and paint chemistry on November 20. The program for the symposium will include the following discussions on the subjects indicated:

Research and Test Methods

"The Photography of Surface Details of Glossy Surfaces," by Harold R. Luck and R. C. Archibald, research laboratory, Shell Development Company; "Infrared Spec-

—*Continued on page 60*

Chemists Club Plans Semicentennial Party

The Chemists Club, New York, will be fifty years old within the next few weeks. In commemoration of that distinction it is arranging an informal birthday dinner party for December 9. A Golden Jubilee Committee has sent out invitations for an event of old-fashioned fellowship and good food—at $4 a head.

National Fertilizer Association Surveys Materials and Practices

Deep concern over the nitrogen situation with its possibility of further adverse developments due to future governmental or military requirements blended with basic confidence in the long-term soundness of the fertilizer industry in the proceedings of the Southern convention of the National Fertilizer Association, November 15 to 17 in Atlanta. Economical recession, with its attendant reduction in farm income, would not, it was felt, preclude the possibility of comparable yields on reduced acreage if the industry continued actively to educate the nation's farmers in the proper feeding of the soil.

As Ray L. King, chairman of the board of directors, put it, the political outlook is for "a continuation of overall policies that have been followed, with slight interruption, by our national government for the past sixteen years. It may be the signal for efforts to enact legislation that will seriously affect American business. Commonly spoken of as possibilities are production controls, allocation of scare materials, price controls, reimposition of wartime excess profits tax, increase of personal taxes, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. Of peculiar importance to our industry is the possibility of legislation to put the government further into the business of producing and distributing fertilizer in competition with private enterprise."

Ray L. King

The Materials Situation

Pointing out that the fertilizer materials situation had both bright and dark spots, Mr. King went on to specific data:—

Between 185 and 190 superphosphate plants are now in operation as compared with 156 plants reported by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1942. In spite of curtailed production in some plants due to inability to obtain nitrogen solutions, it is now estimated that the production of superphosphate for this year will be nearly 11,000,000 tons, an increase of about 6 percent over last year.

Potash production also is estimated to be somewhat greater than last year, deliveries so far this year reaching a new peak, approximately 9 percent above last year.

The most difficult aspect of the fertilizer materials situation in the immediate present relates to nitrogen. At the beginning of the current fertilizer year, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated that 902,000 short tons of fertilizer nitrogen in all forms of material would be available to American farmers during this year, referring to this amount as being about 10 percent greater than the preceding year's consumption of 817,000 tons.

It now appears from more recent production roports that last year's consumption reached approximately 850,000 tons and that the estimate of agricultural nitrogen available for the current year has been increased to about 925,000 tons. On the basis of these figures this year's total nitrogen supply would seem to be about 8 percent greater than last year's, rather than 10 percent greater. These are overall figures, and even if the estimate for this year should be realized, it does not follow that all sections of the country will get an increase. In fact it seems now that certain areas, particularly the Southeast and New England, will definitely get even less nitrogen than they had last year.

It must be borne in mind too that for one reason or another it is quite possible that the estimated production for the current year will not be realized. At least three factors have already, during the first four months of the year, curtailed nitrogen production, namely, strikes, conversion of facilities to production of methanol, and plant breakdowns. The Pacific coast has suffered seriously from maritime strikes. Cargoes of nitrogen-bearing materials could not be unloaded and nitrate ships were not permitted to sail from Chile to Pacific coast ports pending settlement of these strikes. It would not be surprising if this year's supply should be only slightly in excess of last year's probably not more than 2 percent or 3 percent.

Increased production of nitrogen next year seems now assured through enlargements, already announced, of existing plants. Entirely new plants are also in prospect. However, one

—*Continued on page 41*

Shell Development Elects New Officers

Shell Development Company, San Francisco, a unit of Shell Union Oil Corporation, has elected M. E. Spaght president, effective January 1, to succeed A. E. Lacomble, who becomes chairman of the board on that date. Mr. Spaght has been vice-president of the company since 1946.

He joined the Shell organization fifteen years ago as a research chemist at its Martinez, Calif., refinery, and by 1940 had been appointed manager of the Shell Oil Company's manufacturing research and development at San Francisco. During the next five years he supervised planning and processing of Pacific Coast refining

M. E. Spaght

expansion for wartime production, and after the war was named manager of manufacturing west of the Rocky Mountains, a position which he held until he was appointed vice-president of the Shell Development Company.

Mr. Lacomble joined the Shell organization in 1920 and served for five years in the Netherlands East Indies. In 1926 he became assistant superintendent of the company's Martinez, Calif., refinery, and ten years later was appointed vice-president in charge of manufacturing of the Shell Petroleum Corporation. Subsequently he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Shell Development Company and succeeded to its presidency in 1943.

Lead Hygiene Discussed At Industry Conference

The outstanding feature of the lead hygiene conference held on November 15 and 16 under the auspices of the Lead Industries Association at the Bismarck hotel, Chicago, was an address by Fred M. Gillies, works manager of the Inland Steel Company's Indiana Harbor plant, in which he told his hearers how "The Production Manager Looks at Industrial Health." Mr. Gillies dwelt on the importance of adequate health safeguards to industry before a group of industrialists, production men, company doctors and hygienists invited by the association to a two-day meeting devoted to consideration of health problems inherent in the mining, smelting, refining and manufacturing operations of its seventy member companies.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Ordnance Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

Entomological Society of America, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-17.

American Society of Anesthesiologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 9-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, February 10.

Copper and Brass Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 6-7.

Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Allis hotel, Wichita, Kan., December 9-11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Petroleum Association Cleveland hotel Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

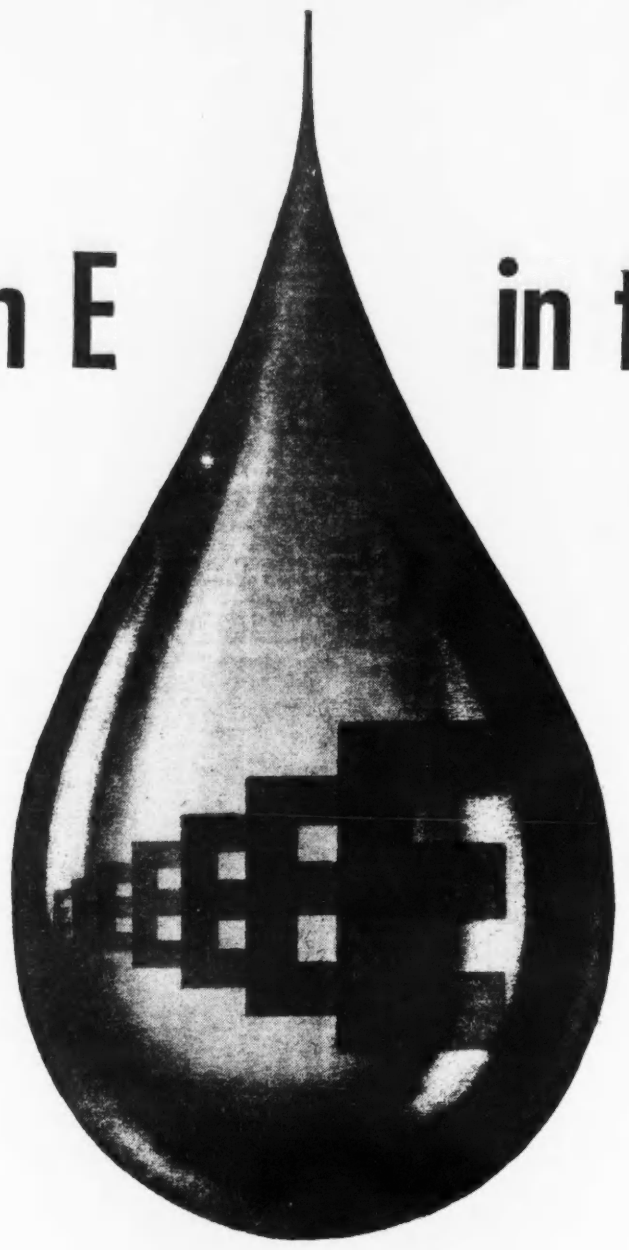
New England Purchasing Agents Association, December 13.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Astor hotel, New York, December 15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Vitamin E in the most acceptable dosage form



Increasing preference for administration of *high dosages* of Vitamin E presents pharmaceutical manufacturers with the important problem of supplying adequately high potencies in conveniently small dosage forms.

ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL MERCK (VITAMIN E) and ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE MERCK provide the answer to this problem. By employing these *pure* products, you are assured of high vitamin content in dosage forms most readily acceptable to physician and patient.

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(VITAMIN E)

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

November 19, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
less ton lb. .27½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. divd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —

Acetic, com'l or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 -11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
999 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
999 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
999 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton. 153.00 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 133.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —
gran., bulk ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 128.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ - .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, recd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .65

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32¼ - .33¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½ - Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .16¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 195°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 - .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 - —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .83 - .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 - 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½ - .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ - .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.66

L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys 100 lbs. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200- .3250
water white, dms lb. .3500- .3550
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾ - —
5 pt. bots., extra lb. .12¾ - —
extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
5 pt. bots., cs., extra lb. .15½ - —
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .84 - .88
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 —
5 pt. bots., cs., extra lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., cbys., extra, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - .09¾
5 pt. bots., extra lb. .14¼ - .15¼
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ - .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ - .21⅝
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .16¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l. lb. .11½ - .13
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½ - —
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. .07 - .07¼
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 .36

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			reg.	regular
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots			retn.	returnable
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
col.	color	incl.	included		
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	d	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	ship't	shipment
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	solut.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders			synth.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
		nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dextro.	dextrorotatory			W	west
dist.	distilled			w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls. lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —

Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., cryst lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —

Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½ - .25½
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼ - .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
5 pt., bots., cs., extra lb. .11¼ - —

Acid, sulphuric, CP, NF, consumers, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .09¼ - .09¾
5 pt. bots lb. .12¾ - .13¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works ton. 18.00 - —
Acid, tallow, dist., dms lb. .16¼ - 17¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.50 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agatic, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.65 - 2.75
powd., bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .78
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
128-132°C, dms., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, lll., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —

Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West 1/2c. per lb. higher

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .65½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .69½ - .74½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .56 - —
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .65½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .64½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .73½
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .75½
tanks, same basis gal. .57 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .55½ - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .56½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.77½ - 17.82½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.64 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67½ - .72½
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.70½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.74½ - 18.79½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.61 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., tib. dms lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½ - .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .38
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.65
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .38¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-93½% fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.00
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 -
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .09¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - .06¼
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 -
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 30.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - 106.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —

Plaskon Resinotes

PLASKON PURE ALKYD COATING RESINS
PLASKON MODIFIED ALKYD COATING RESINS
PLASKON UREA & MELAMINE COATING RESINS
PLASKON MODIFIED PHENOLIC COATING RESINS
PLASKON MALEIC COATING RESINS

LARGE CAPACITY
EXCELLENT CONTROL
COMPETITIVELY PRICED
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
UNIFORM QUALITY

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LIBBEY•OWENS•FORD GLASS COMPANY
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
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At your service

Our executive vice-president, Russell F. Dixon, has had an active interest in chemicals for more than thirty years . . . starting with his college days at Cornell, where he majored in chemistry, bacteriology and agriculture.

Mr. Dixon's experience includes the management of his own business for many years; an affiliation with General Motors Corporation; and wartime service with the United States Navy as technical adviser to the invasion forces in the European Theater of Operations.

As a member of our staff, Russell F. Dixon is at your service . . . eager to help with your chemical problems, ready to supply your chemical needs.

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Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE— "WILNEUBERG"

Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. 03¼ - 05½
smaller lots, same basis lb. 03¾ - .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 20¾ - —
contract, works lb. 19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. 17¾ - —
contract, works lb. 16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - 17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 - .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophlline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.68.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. 61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.338.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .064 - .0675
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .19½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
cms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16½ - .17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, salt).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .21
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works kgs., works lb. .40½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .42½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .21½ - —
dms., works lb. .27 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - 1.10
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works, ton.56.50 -58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.246.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .23½ - .23¾
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .27 - .30
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-43% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 - —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .29½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23½ - .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .93 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .18½ - .19
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .18½ - .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns lb. 2.20 - 3.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾ - .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .30
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .75 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .09
Asafetida, cs lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.69.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —

BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis..ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis....ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis...ton.27.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery .....gal. .09½ - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery .....gal. .09¼ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾ - .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery.....ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.10.35 -12.00

B

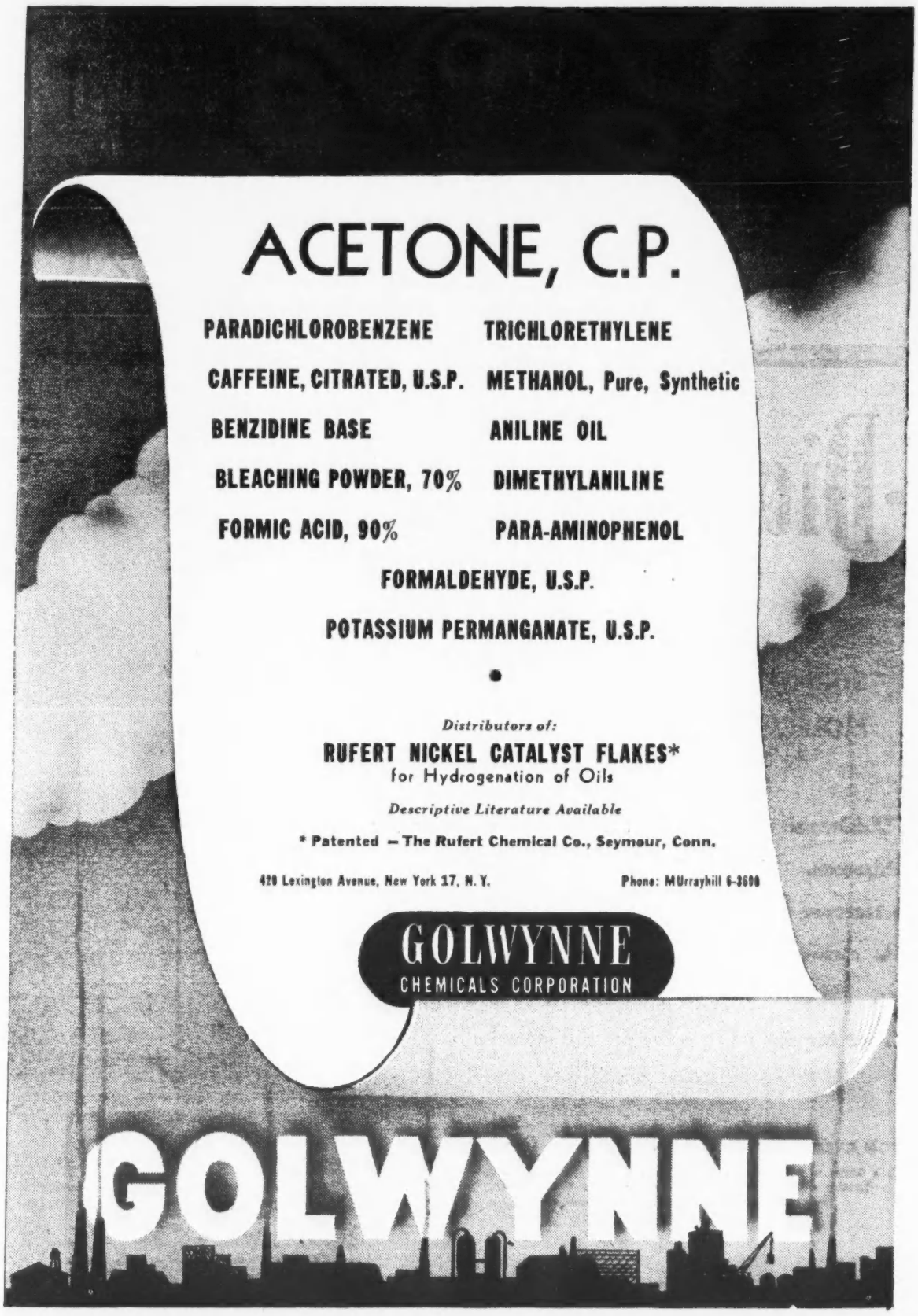
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. .....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, c.ms. .....lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works .....ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. .....lb. .25½ - .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms .....lb. .11 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. .....ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works .....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. .....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up .....lb. .42 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls .....lb. .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. .....ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Root, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. .....lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. .....lb. .43 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .32½ - —
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 - —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
Benzidin base, bbls .....lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys .....lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22½ - —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. .....lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. .....lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. .....lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.63 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½ - .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. .62 - .70
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots .....lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.23 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works .....lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. .....gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars .....lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars .....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms .....lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots .....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms .....lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms .....lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms .....lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms....lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. .....lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms .....lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms .....lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.80 - —

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
es., l.c.l., shipt. point.....lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14⅝ - .22⅜
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse,...lb. .11¼ - .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .....lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ....lb. .1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works .....lb. .0160 - 0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. .....lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. .....lb. .32 - .35
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. .....lb. .80 - .82
Tree bark, bls .....lb. .28 - .30
Black indian hemp root, bls. .....lb. .50 - .52

Asbestos Fiber—Blue, Violet Toner, Tungstic

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. .....ton.108.00 - 120.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. .....ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 9.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 9.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. .....lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., ...lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls .....lb. .58 - .60
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .....lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., lithe flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .....lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .....lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis .....lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis....lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ...lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls .....lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ...lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.



Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work. ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.101.50 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 6.05 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls. ..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., ind., pred., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., 1c. per lb. higher
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50 50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

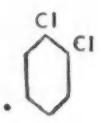
C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 2.04 - 2.05
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.09 - 5.10
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ..... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. ..... lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .58
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit—1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.57.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank cars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -58.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -26.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feeding grade, bgs., works ton.105.00-125.00
fluor grade, bbls., 10 or over, works cwt. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.32 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Available in Quantity

Prompt Shipment

o-Dichlorobenzene



STRUCTURAL FORMULA . . .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT 147

Dow's o-Dichlorobenzene is now available in quantity for prompt shipment. This versatile solvent is particularly valuable as a remover of tarry residues, such as those found in automobile carburetors, and of rubber coatings from steel equipment. Detailed product information is available on request. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

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DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Russian, bgs.	lb.	5.00	5.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.25	- —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	- —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	70	- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	- —
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	0[illegible]	- .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.07½	- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
USP, cnys	lb.	17	- .19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
medium, cs.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs.	lb.	1.78	- 1.80
Indian, cs. futures	lb.	1.32	- 1.35
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.58	- 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg.		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	- —
tins, works	gm.	.62	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70	- —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	85	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.80	- —
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	- —
66,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.32	- —
dms., works	milli. units.	.30	- —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	85	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.50	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.37	- .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	09¾	- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.30	- —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.26½	- .27
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	- .46
broken, bls	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, buds	lb.	.35½	- .36
rolls, select, cs	lb.	.11¼	- .11½
broken, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Kwangsi, rolls, bls	lb.	.11½	- .12
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.27	- .28
medium, bls	lb.	.35	- .35½
thin, bls	lb.	.40	- .41
Yunnan, bls	lb.	.18½	- .19
Buds, China, bgs.	lb.	.34	- .34½
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	- .35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports	long-ton.	115.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	-45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works,	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.27	- .28
Indian, bgs	lb.	.22	- .22½
futures, bgs	lb.	.21½	- .22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	- .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- .59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	- —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	- —
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	- —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	- —
gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	- .57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	- .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	- —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	- —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
Papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	- .50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works.	ton.	50.50	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	- —
tanks	lb.	.0390	- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	- .1130
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .93
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.05	- 2.00
refined, dms., works	lb.	1.20	- 2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	- —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.30	- —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		3.90	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35	- —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	- —
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	- —
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	- —
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	- —
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	- —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	- —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	- —
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chromium).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.34	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	- —
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	- 4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.29	- .30
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	- 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	- .70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
futures, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	- —

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Cobalt Acetate—Ether, Butyric

Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.58	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb	.21	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.89	.90
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks.	
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.00	3.25
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.62	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.25¼	.26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	-14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	260.00	Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	265.00	Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½	.06
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.59	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.64	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E	ton	65.00	—
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.33
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.26
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	-14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.33
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40	.41
Italian, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.55	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.45	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
ton lots, works	lb.	.35	.36
smaller lots	lb.	.42½	.45½
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	-52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.16	.18
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.09	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.50	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.24	—
Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.83	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.24	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.98	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.93	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.34	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.08	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.09	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.83	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.10½	.11½

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.20	5.55
laboratory grade, bots	100 grams.	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.54	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	-52.00
California	ton.	38.00	-40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast,	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.71½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
tanks, works	lb.	.70	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.59½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l	lb.	.33½	.38½
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	.39
tanks	lb.	.32	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.62¾	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.46½	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	300.00	-330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots	gram.	1.25	- 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	- 1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11	- 11½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	.48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	.25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.17
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22	.26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.08½
refd., dms	lb.	.17¾	.18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC.	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.48	.61
dms.	lb.	.45	.56
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene - glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
reeds, cs.	lb.	2.50	- 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	-33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	- 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
No. 2, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	- 6.95
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	- 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	-10.25
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No 4, cns	lb.	18.55	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.35	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.53	.55
27 Orange G	lb.	.64	.67
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	.56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	.76
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	.91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	.91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.61	.64
151 Orange II	lb.	.39	.41
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.75	.78
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.85	.88
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.83	.88
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	.80
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	.53
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.59	.62
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	.80
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.69	.72
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	.77
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	.67
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.66	- 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	.94
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	- 1.18
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	- 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	- 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	- .70
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	- 1.85
392 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	- 1.53
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	- .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.88	- .94
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	- .97
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.74	- .76
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.88	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.32	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra, EB	lb.	.67	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.80	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.69	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.73	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.43	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb	1.91	—
693 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	1.98	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.17	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B	lb.	2.40	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	—
double paste	lb.	3.62	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.08	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.14	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.73	—
Red, 4 B, conc	lb.	1.13	—
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.00	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.54	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.00	—
Jet	lb.	1.00	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.33	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.70	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.50	—
Y, extra	lb.	.54	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.63	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.70	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.37	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.19	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	.99	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.67	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.40	—
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra, conc.	lb.	.79	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.28	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.89	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.85	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.77	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.96	- 1.02
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	- .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	- .36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	-48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	- .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.84	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.78	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.60	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.57	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.58	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	2.30	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.05	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	2.50	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal	100 lbs.	3.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.50	—

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Baltimore, Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	-56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	-61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			

elastic capsules... Strong Cobb capsulating machines are now turning out millions of fine soft elastic capsules.

Three and 4 minim round capsules and 3, 5 and 7½ minim ovals are literally rolling from our new machines.

Piston-type fillers measure accurately the individual dosage. POSITIVE FILL is assured for each capsule. Clear and opaque capsules are being made in many colors.

The CAPSULE DIVISION operates under the same rigid laboratory and plant control as all divisions in our organization. Our Research Laboratories are running continuous studies on the improvement of formulae and capsulating methods.

If you are considering immediate or future capsule manufacture—write for samples of our fine products.

Strong Cobb & Company Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

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Ether, Dichloroethyl—Glue, Hide

Ether dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs lb. .93 - 1.10
lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms. lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
NF, dms lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44½- —
tanks works lb. .42½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works lb. .70 —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .36 .40
Butyrate, bgs gal. 4.75 —
cns., works lb. .65 - .70
dms., works lb. .60 —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E. lb. .58 —
Chloride, tech., tanks lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl lb. .20 .22
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.30 3.60
Formate, dms lb. .38 —
Iodide, bots lb. 4.08 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .41 —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 —
cns., works lb. .63 .67
P-2, cns., works lb. .65 —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices.
Oenanthate, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .60 - —
Ethylanilin, dms lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies lb. .12 - —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 .21
l.c.l., works lb. .21 .22
tanks, works lb. .15 .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works lb. .50 —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l. works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 —
smaller lots lb. 6.60 —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 6.90
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. 4.00
Eugenol, prime, USP lb. .12 .13
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls lb. .15 .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works, ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.75 - 12.25
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works, ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 17.00 - 19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Indian, bgs lb. .13 13½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
futures, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- .10
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .13 —
water-white, cs., works lb. .14 —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - 33.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.25 2.50
Fishberries, bgs lb. 24 25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 127.00 - —
65% protein, bgs. Balto. area ton. 132.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 115.00 - 120.00
Fleaseed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
Husks, bgs lb. 65 - 70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 - 36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 - 33.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 - 34.00
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0595- —
dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0545- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0595- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C. lb. .0395- —
uninhibited, tanks, works lb. .0350- —
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .45 .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines ton. 20.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
Imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb 28 —

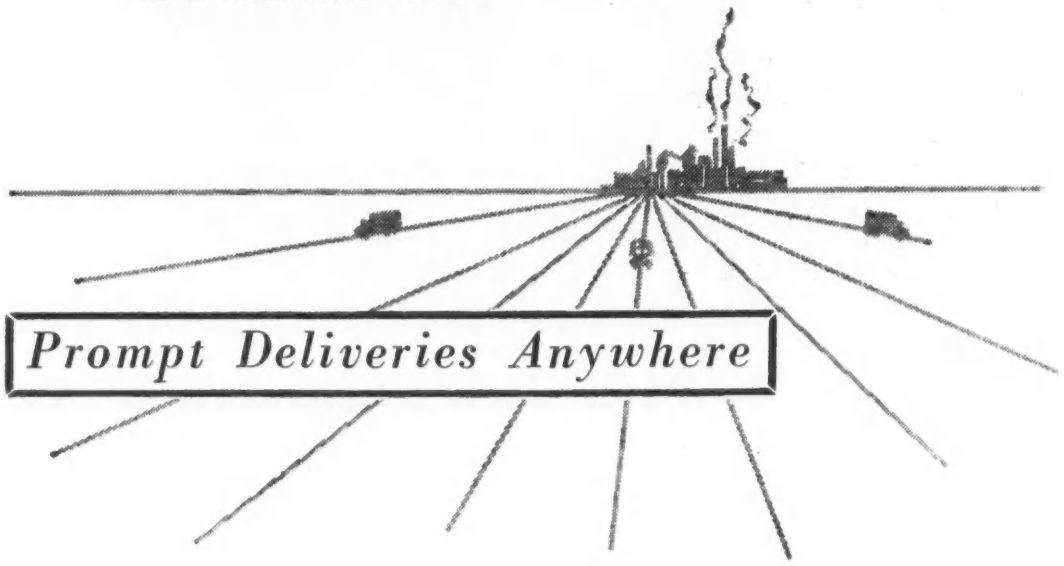
G

G salt, bbls lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .107½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .117½- 12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .095 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .14½- .15
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
No. 2, bgs. lb. .27½- .28
No. 3, futures lb. .25 - .25½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb. 14.00 - 18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .26 - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

FORMALDEHYDE
u.s.p. 40%

New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Now Available in Our Own Tank Cars,
Tank Trucks and Drums



Prompt Deliveries Anywhere

WATSON-PARK COMPANY
261 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
FACTORY—LOWELL JUNCTION, MASSACHUSETTS
ESTABLISHED 1925

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 83% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .23 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½ - .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¼
tanks lb. .39¼ - .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l lb. .39½ - .41¼
tanks lb. .39½ - .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l lb. .39½ - .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¼
tanks lb. .39¼ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .39¼ - .40¼
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol borborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Glycol, stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .1
Golden seal, root, bls lb. 4.25 - 4.50
powd., bxs lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 85-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse, lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 96-99%, bgs., cmns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb. .21 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .03½ - —
White, choice, loose lb. .13½ - —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .09 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 3%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .26 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .29½ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .29¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .29½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .46¾ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28¼ - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .53 - .49
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.93 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½ - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20¼ - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½ - .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½ - .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½ - .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½ - .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38

Gum, dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs. lb. .23 - .30
A E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10¼
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾ - .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .23 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10½
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - 17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - 17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .93 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .43 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Gum, mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .28
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.35
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 - —
Harlem river N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald, ton. 12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton. 12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald, ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —

From SHELL CHEMICAL

$CH_3-C(OH)-CH_2-C(OH)-CH_3$

Hexylene Glycol

A new plant at Houston, Texas has greatly increased the supply of this valuable solvent

PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	118.17
Specific Gravity 20°/4°C	0.9216
Boiling point (760 mm.)	198.27°C
Flash Pt., Cleveland Open Cup	230°F
Vapor Pressure at 20°C	0.02 mm. Hg
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.4276
Viscosity at 20°C	41.7 centistokes
Weight (pounds per gal. at 20°C)	7.69

Among the many other Shell Chemical products are Tertiary Butyl Alcohol, Diacetone Alcohol, Allyl Alcohol, Diisobutylene and Acrolein

A data sheet and sample will be forwarded on letterhead request. Write your nearest Shell Chemical office.

HEXYLENE GLYCOL is a colorless, nearly odorless dihydric alcohol which is miscible with water and an unusually large number of dissimilar chemicals.

AS A COUPLING AGENT it offers distinct advantages in the formulation of *hydraulic brake fluids* because of its water tolerance, lack of rubber swell and compatibility with castor oil in all proportions. In addition, its chemical stability, viscosity index, lubricating properties and non-corrosiveness are equally satisfactory. HG is also widely used as a coupling agent and emulsion stabilizer in *engine cleaning compounds* and *"soluble" cutting oils.*

AS A SOLVENT its steep vapor pressure curve, good resin solvency and comparatively mild hygroscopicity make it particularly useful in the manufacture of "flash dry" and other types of *printing inks.*

AS A PENETRANT its mildly hygroscopic character, plus notable softening and coupling properties, suggest its use as a component of *yarn lubricants, mercerizing assistants and other textile chemicals.*

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

Western Division
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Gypsum, Terra Alba—Lead, Metallic Paste

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ..... ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..... lb. .55 • .87
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..... lb. 3.10 • 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 • .45
Helonias root, bls. ..... lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 • .75
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .21 • .23
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .25 • .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- X
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .28½- X
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks..... gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .29 • —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb.19.00 • —
works ..... lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld..... lb.20.00 -21.50
works ..... lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo.120.00 • —
1-5 kilos..... kilo.130.00 • —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..... oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago. unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls. ..... lb. .40 • .45
Horehound, bls. ..... lb. .12 • .15
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots..... bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls .. lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis..... lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- —
tanks ..... lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..... lb. .90 • .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.50 • 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..... oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots..... oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .41 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs..... lb. .45 • .50
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .55 • .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..... lb. 2.14 • 2.80
synth., paste, bots..... lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs..... lb. .40 • .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots..... lb. 2.45 • —
powd., bbls..... lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots..... lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..... lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 • —
resubl., bots., jars..... lb. 2.55 • 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.. ..... lb. 4.30 • 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns..... lb. 5.15 • 6.00
beta, cns ..... lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... lb. 2.68 • 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 • 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.40 • 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point ..... lb. 2.50 • 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs. ..... lb. 4.50 • 4.60
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 4.80 • 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .18 • .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 • —
djns. ..... lb. .17 • —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 • .06½
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 • .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 • —
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bots..... lb. 3.48 • 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms..... lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 • .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .40 • —
ton lots ..... lb. .41 • —
less ton lots ..... lb. .42 • —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.57.50 • —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 • —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms .... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs ..... lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms..... lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. ..... lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .97 • 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .97 • 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 • —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 • .67
P-5, cns., works..... lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns ..... lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works..... gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works..... gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.. lb. .33 • .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns..... lb. 3.20 • 4.00
cbys., extra..... lb. 3.10 • 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works..... lb. .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 • —
tanks, works..... lb. .22 • —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works.... lb. .37 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls..... lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .45 • .50
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .50 • .60
Resin, powd., bxs..... lb. 7.15 • 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .09 • .15
Tar, USP, dms..... lb. .40 • .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .45 • .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. ..... lb. .28 • .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 • —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1190- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks.. gal. .1125- .125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks..... gal. .12 • .13
Kola nuts, bgs..... lb. .10 • .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse. ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

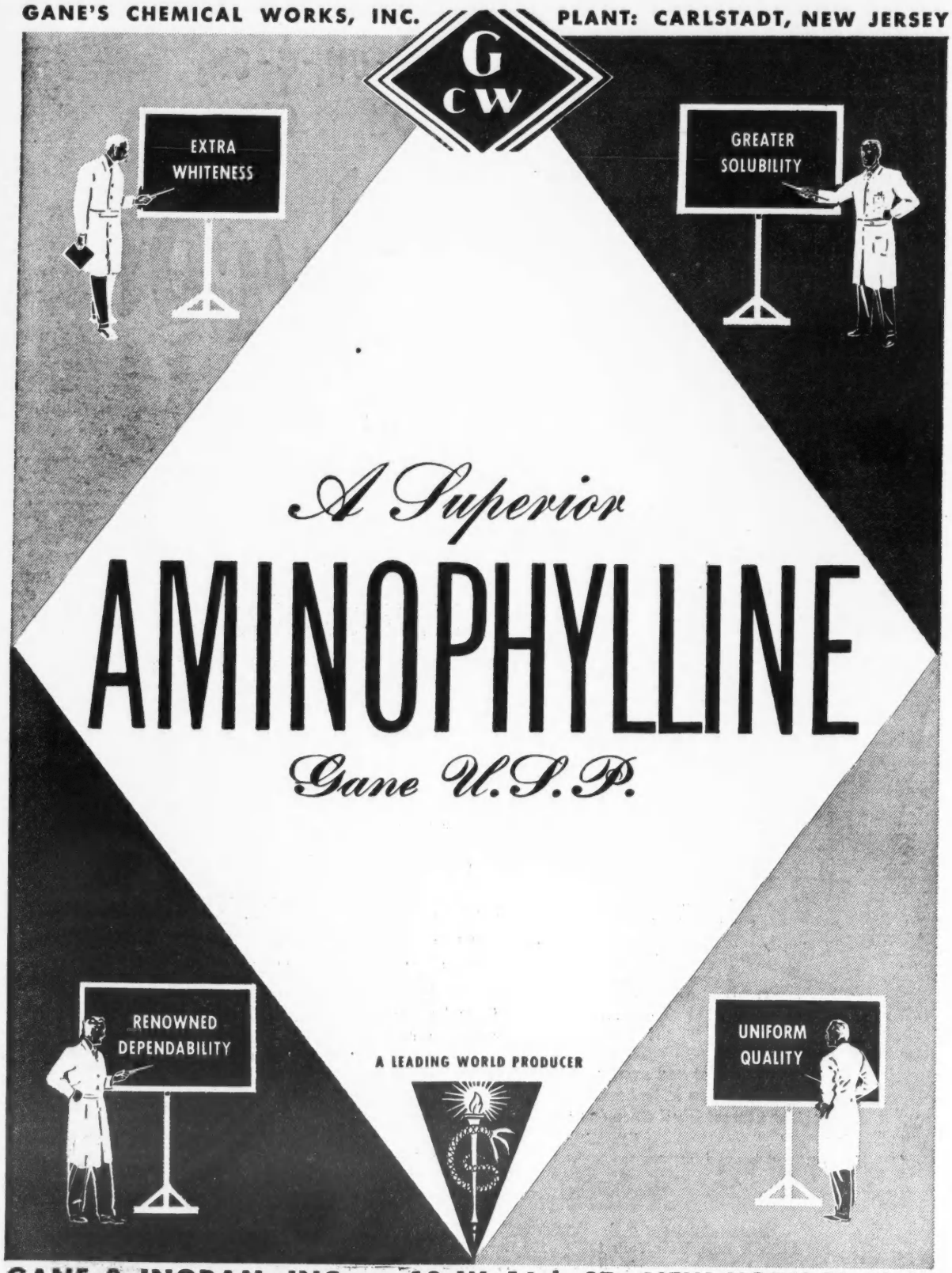
Ladyslipper root, bls. ..... lb. 1.60 • 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 • .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 • .22
hydrous ..... lb. .18 • .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago..... lb. .18¾- .19
Larkspur seed bgs..... lb. .35 • .40
Laurel berries, bls..... lb. .25 • .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls..... lb. .07 • .07½
Turkish, bls..... lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. .. lb. .65 • .66
ordinary, bls..... lb. .20 • .21
select, bls..... lb. .70 • .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .27 • —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l lb. .30 • .31½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 • .32½
1-lb. bgs., c.l..... lb. .38 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 • —

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms..... lb. .49 • —
Iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 2.94 • 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .39 • —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. ..... lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis ..... lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .30 • —

GANE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, INC. PLANT: CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY

G CW



A Superior

AMINOPHYLLINE

Gane U.S.P.

GANE & INGRAM, INC. 43 W. 16th ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2210- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1925- .2525
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1975- .2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 9.30 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn. ton. 11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton. 10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots. lb. 4.33 - 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots. lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .26 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 73.00 - —
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.93 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.13 - 1.23
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point. lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- .06¼
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .70 - .75
leaves N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 23.50 - 35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycoyodium, cs. lb. 1.90 - 2.50

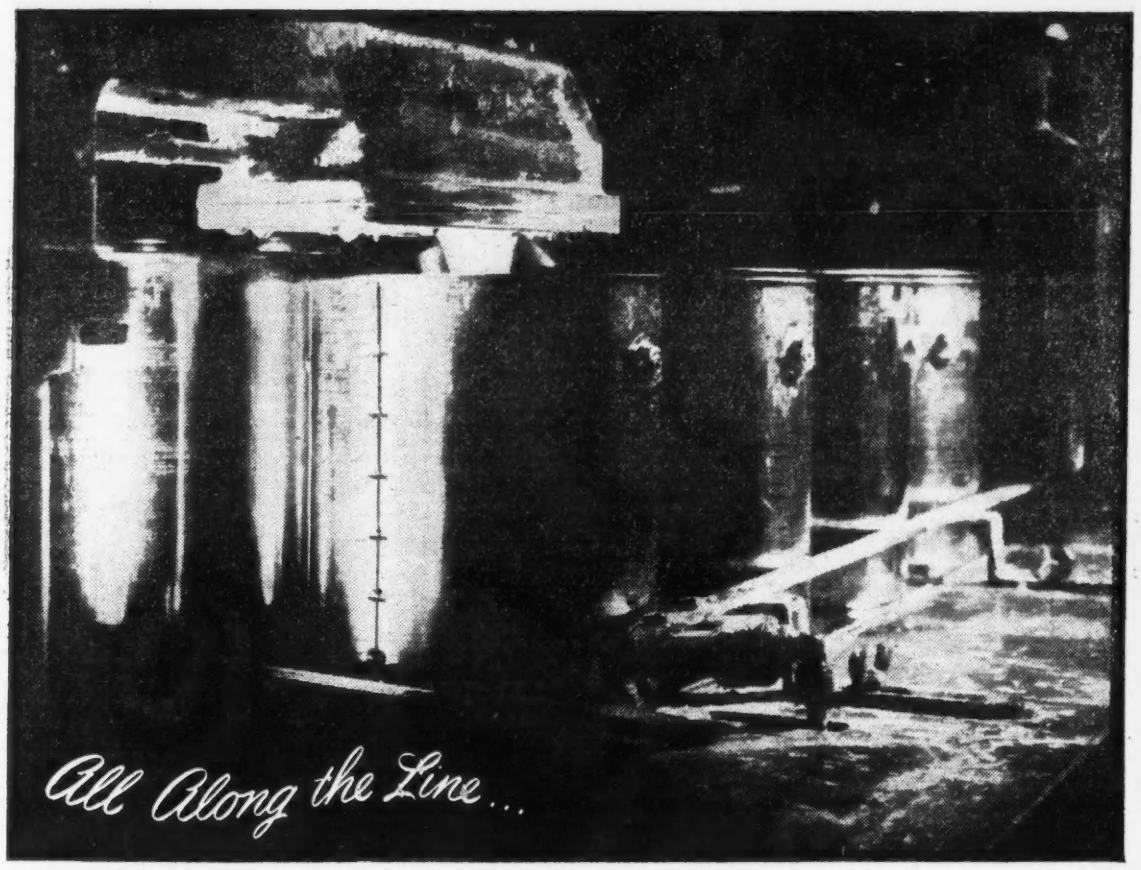
M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
East Indian, bgs., futures lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Papua, bgs., futures lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 - 46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 27.00 - —

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84% 87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 74.75 - 79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 77.00 - 82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs. dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .32½- —



...White Lead adds MORE of the Properties that Make Good Paint

White Lead fills the bill 14 ways in helping you make good paint.

All along the line... from mixing and grinding to weather resistance... this one pigment offers 14 important paint-making properties. And these properties are imparted to paint in *well-balanced proportion.*

Many of White Lead's paint-making qualities grow out of this pigment's ability to form lead "soaps"... as explained at right.

Let us help you fit "Dutch Boy" Basic Carbonate White Leads into your formulations. Our technical staff will offer recommendations backed by more than 30 years of continuous paint-fence studies... the longest project of its kind on record.

1. Mixing and Grinding Ease
2. Package Stability
3. Hiding
4. Brushability
5. Leveling
6. Drying Action
7. Whiteness
8. Fool-Proofness
9. Film Strength
10. Flexibility
11. Tint Retention
12. Adhesion
13. Gloss
14. Weather Resistance

How Lead "Soaps" Improve Paint

White Lead combines with oil to produce a distinctive type of "soap" formation, having a fibrous structure. The photomicrograph shows how multiple projections radiate from each central core.

As the soaps grow, these projections intermesh and the paint film is mechanically reinforced... given greater toughness, elasticity, adhesion, and weather resistance.

White Lead's tendency to combine with linseed oil also explains the ready wetting of this pigment and consequent mixing and grinding ease.

Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY — New York 6; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6, (National Lead Co. of Mass.); Philadelphia 7, (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.).

Manganese Sulphate—Oil, Orange

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
French, bls lb. .34 - .35
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.05 - 9.25
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .80 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 - .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production. Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 8.40 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 10.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .17¼
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .16 - .18¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .34 - .46¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs, source lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton 54.00 - 55.00
J2, ex dock ton 46.00 - 47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735- .085
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
Naphthalene, refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .48 - .49
West Indian, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
futures lb. .42 - .43
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .78 - .90
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .26 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistilled, USP IX, cns lb. 2.30 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns lb. 5.00 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom NF bots. lb. 23.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns. lb. 1.90 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .22 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. lb. .21 - —
tanks lb. .19 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¼- —
tanks lb. .22½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22¾- —
tanks lb. .21½- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
tanks lb. .18½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18 - .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .50 - .95
dms. lb. .44 - .85
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. .65 - .88
Java, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .25 - —
Pac. coast lb. .24 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .31 Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .32 Nom.
Oil, codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .24 - .25
Coriander, bots lb. 34.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .22 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd., E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .26 - —
Costus, bots oz. 40.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .19 - .19½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd., E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, dms lb. .27½- —
tankcars lb. .25½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .82 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .69 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .22½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .34 - .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .53
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.00 - 9.25
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 10.00 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 7.75 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.15 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .20½- .21
prime, burning, dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns lb. 1.30 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 1.10 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.76
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Messina lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.55
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. lb. .2980-.3040
tankcars lb. .2780- —
tankwagon lb. .2800- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. lb. 9.20 -12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .15 - .16
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½- .27
Neatsfoot 15°, dms lb. .43 - —
20°, dms lb. .42 - —
30°, dms lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .48 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l lb. .18 - .18¼
l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
tanks lb. .18 - .18¼
Oleo, extra, tcs lb. .26 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - —
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.15 - 4.25
foots, dms lb. .23 - .23¼
tankcars lb. .21½- —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .78 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns. lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -135.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms. lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY. lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works. gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works. lb. .20 - .21
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .25 Nom.
drums lb. .27½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.25 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms. lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .17½- —
saponified, dms. lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .15½- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2090- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2240- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .1940- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .48 - .75
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .19 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2352- —
l.c.l. lb. .2430- .2470
tanks lb. .2232- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2202- —
l.c.l. lb. .2280- .2320
tanks lb. .2082- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .22½- .23
drums lb. .25 - —
Spearmint, dms lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms lb. .2570- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms. lb. .19 - .19⅛
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms lb. .30 - .31
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
tanks lb. .22¾- .23
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56⅛
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56⅛
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
88 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56⅛
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.00 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 8.00 -25.00
first, bots. lb. 9.15 -15.90
second, bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red),
white, dms. lb. .21¼- .22¼
tankcars lb. .20 - —
low titre, dms. lb. .21¾- .22¾
tankcars lb. .20½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .20 - .21
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.04 - —

Orange, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½- —

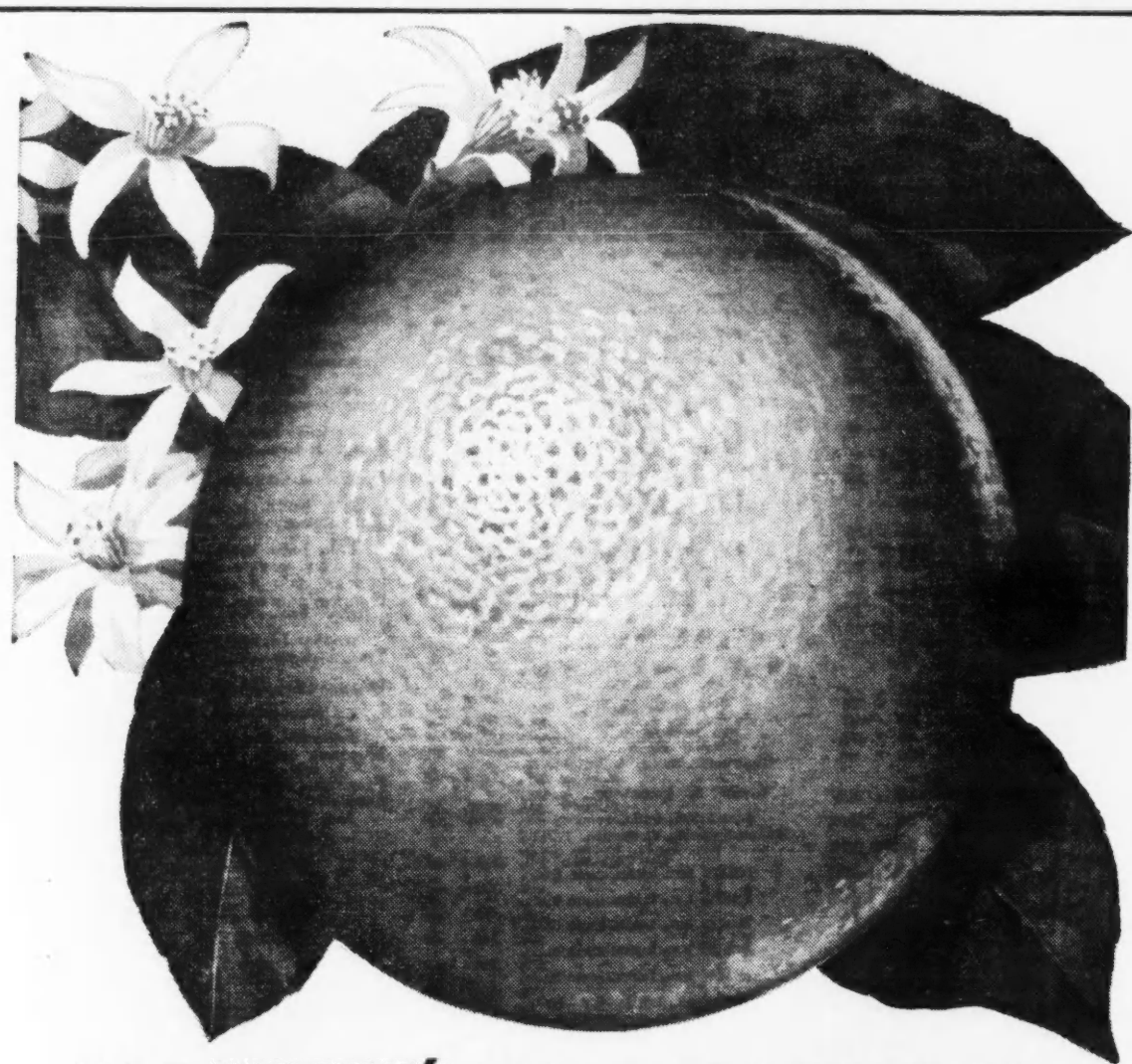
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2760- —
Molybdate lb. .43 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .42 - —
lb. .80 - —

Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .35
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .35½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .33½- .34½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .26¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.00 - —



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Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality*, *uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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U. S. P.

Osage Orange—Potassium Titanium Oxalate

Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinoiin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots oz. 6.30 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Spanish, bgs lb. .44 - .44½
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98°c, dms., works lb. .45 - .48
92°-94°c, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12½ - .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refy lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refy lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy. lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98°c, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½ - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .36¼ - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units, .08 - .095
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10 - .10¾
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½ - .10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .10½ - .10¾
distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .175 - —
200,000 units bot. .275 - —
500,000 units bot. .575 - —
1,000,000 units bot. 1.075 - —
100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc viel 6.40 - 8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .23 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½ - .11½
Pepper, black, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .31 - .32
distant, new crop lb. .55 - .63
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point lb. 18 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs. lb. No Stocks.
Mombasa, bgs lb. No stocks.
Niger, bgs lb. .25 - .26
birdseye, bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Sierra Leone, futures lb. .23 Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mexican, long lb. No stocks.
White, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls lb. .78 - .80
Perchlorocthylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12½ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .10¾ - —

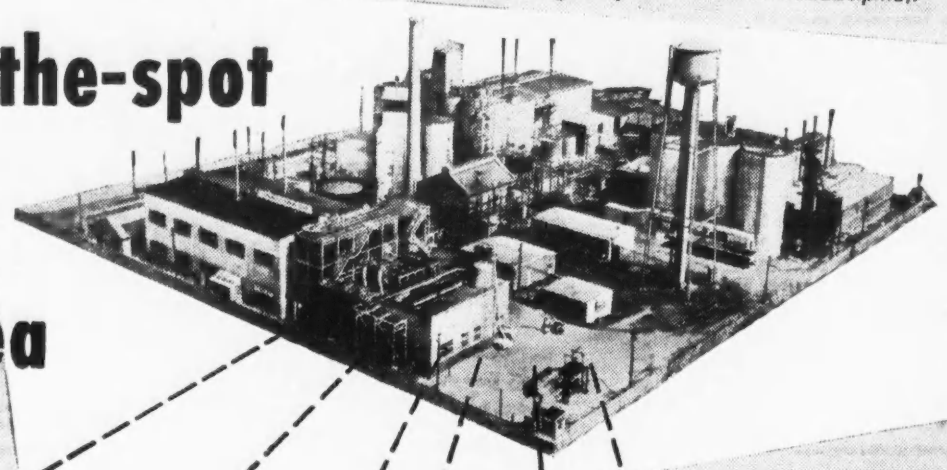
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (5) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
f.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½ - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l. lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l. lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½ - —
California refy lb. .05¼ - —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼ - —
white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .09¾ - —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06½ - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - —
California refy lb. .10½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .04¾ - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¾ - —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.65 - 2.77
Kentucky bbl. 2.40 - 2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 3.10
Montana bbl. 2.50 - 2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 3.09
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 5.00 —
Upper field bbl. 3.10 - 5.00
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - 3.00
Gulf coast bbl. 2.35 - 3.30
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 3.00
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.37
Wyoming bbl. 1.99 2.95
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 2.10 - 2.20
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.35 2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.249 - —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 3.03 - 3.07
Boston, Mass bbl. 3.055 - 3.315
Charleston, S. C bbl. 2.96 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
New York, N. Y bbl. 3.03 - 3.37
Norfolk, Va bbl. 3.00 - 3.04
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 3.03 - 3.27
Portland, Me bbl. 3.095 - 3.115
Providence, R. I bbl. 3.045 - 3.085
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.99 - 3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .038 - .104
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .09125- —
No. 3 gal. .08375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .094 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .0925- —
No. 1, straw gal. .0925- .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .09 - .0925
No. 3 gal. No prices.
range gal. .095 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 gal. .11 - .125
No. 3 gal. .11 - .12
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis, gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1470- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .1425 - —
Detroit gal. .1525 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-235 b.r., 32-58° C, mixed aniline pt gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 76-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½ - 26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. 21 - 26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - 26½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. 26½ - —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. 21 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - .17
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .15½ - —
Detroit gal. .17½ - —
Milwaukee gal. .16½ - —
Minneapolis gal. .164 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .15 - —
St. Louis gal. .17 - —
Syracuse gal. .17 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, works lb. .13¾ - —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10¾ - —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 4.35
Phenol, 90-92°c (cresol, 8-10°c), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½ - .14½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15¼
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
82-84°c (cresol, 16-18°c), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¾
tanks, same basis lb. .13¼ - .14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50°c, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls. works lb. .20½ - .27
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½ - —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½ - —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½ - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F, m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 -96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 20,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½ - .25
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .13¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90°c, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90°c, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0374- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .28 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .12¾ - .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 223.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
hydrated, 83-85°c, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½ - .42½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½ - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .43½ - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kegs works lb. 21¾ - 22¼
USP, dms., works lb. 23½ - .24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 - .58
Yellow, bbls lb. .19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .14½ - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90°c, works ton. 32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½ - .13
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - .45
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 - .55

Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation conveniently located on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia).



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SULPHURIC ACID
66°—98%

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID
to order

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE SOLUTION
32°

ANHYDROUS GLAUBER'S SALT

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

DINITRO-CHLOROBENZENE
—minimum setting point 46° Centigrade

Acids delivered in tankwagons, carboys (13 and 6½ gals.) and 750 lb. drums.

Dinitrochlorobenzene delivered in tankwagons, 55 gal. drums and carboys.

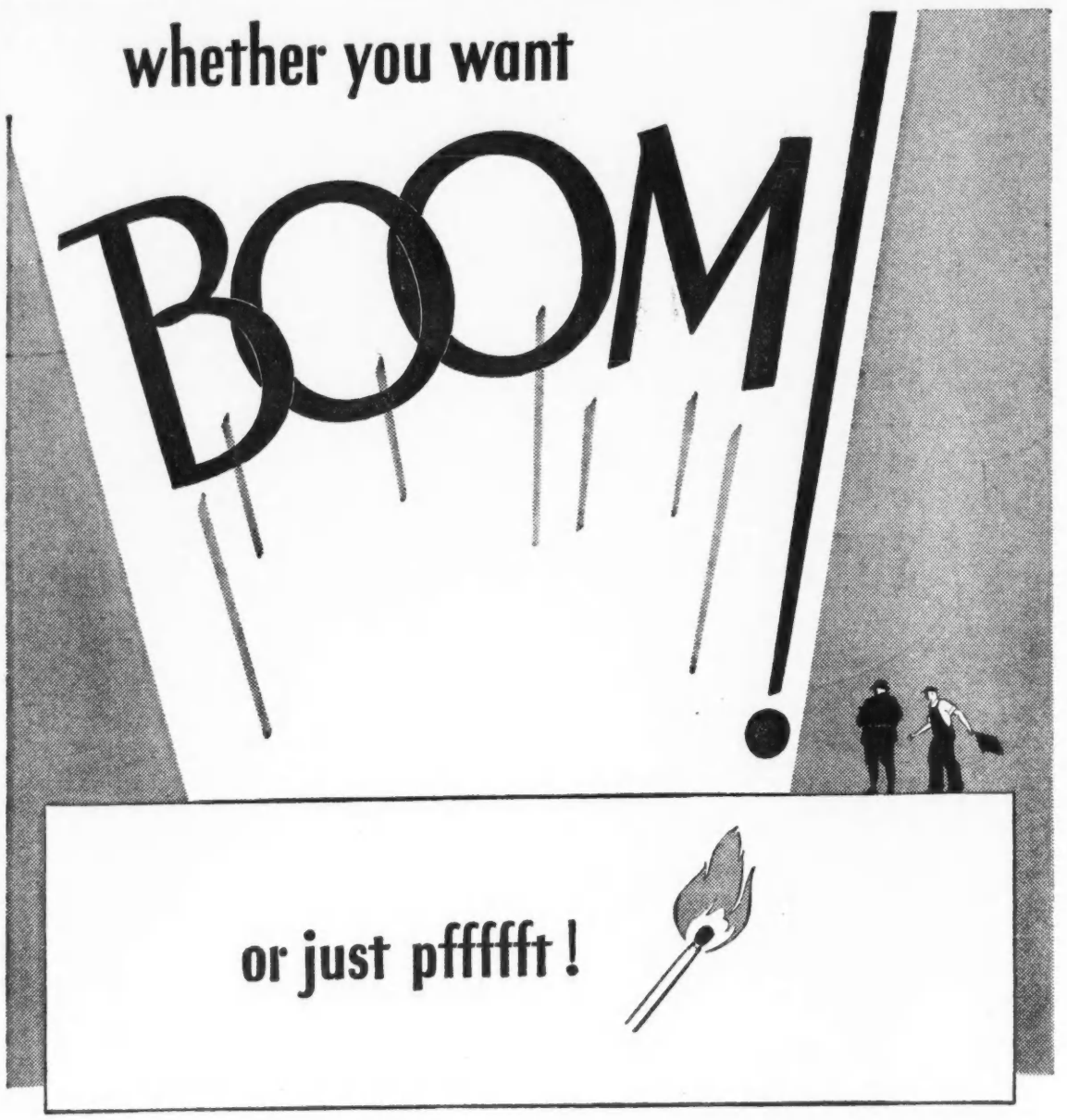
Anhydrous Glauber's Salt shipped in 200 lb. bags.

Cornwell Chemical Corporation
CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, PA.
Telephone: Torresdale (Phila.) 4-7358, Cornwells 0302 • Cable: SEECHEM

V154 21 NOV 22 1948 XUM

Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride—Rosemary Leaves

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo.50.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜- —
smaller lots lb. .03⅜- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 7.25 - 7.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 5.75 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 5.65 - —
liquid (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.55 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.43 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins., bbls., works lb. .26 - .28
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis lb. .69½- .70
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .70
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —



PENNSALT POTASSIUM CHLORATE CAN HELP MAKE IT BETTER

Mining explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, or paper . . . whichever of those your product may be, you'll do well to include Pennsalt Potassium Chlorate as one of the ingredients. You can count on its uniform high quality, its rapid and complete reactivity.

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PENN SALT CHEMICALS

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of WASHINGTON • LOS ANGELES • TACOMA, WASH. • PORTLAND, OREGON

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½- —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .13½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .1275- —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½- —
solid bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask 76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, √, cryst., cns oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½- —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ .55
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .69 - .70
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, obls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.29 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.14 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.39 - 1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.19 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.09 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .11½- 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .23
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .31½- —
Quicksilver, cns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs. lb. .60 - .75
powd., bbls. lb. .70 - —
Ribollavin, USP, bots kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots kilo.118.75 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .23 - .26
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .13½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07½- .08
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½

Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores. Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
K, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
M, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
N, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.78 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.98 - —
X, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works ... lb. 18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ... ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ... ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. ... lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos ... gram. .16½- —
5 kilos ... gram. .17 - —
smaller lots ... gram. .17½- .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ... lb. .40 - .43
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls. ... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, US¹, tins ... lb. 23.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms ... lb. .98 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs ... lb. .08 - .09
Dalmation, bls ... lb. .23 - .23½
Greek, fancy, cls ... lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls ... lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs ... lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs ... lb. .08½- —
Salicin, bots ... lb. No stocks.
cns. ... lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, ctns., works ... lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs ... lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms ... lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ... 100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs ... 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs ... 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs ... 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. ... 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l. bgs. dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works ... ton. 25.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons ... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons ... 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns ... kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns ... lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls ... lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. ... lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls ... lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ... lb. .30 - .31
select, bls ... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ... lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls ... lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. ... lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns ... lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns ... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs ... lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs ... lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. ... lb. .27½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs ... lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots ... lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots ... lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots ... lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls ... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls ... lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs ... lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ... lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls. ... lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls. ... lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls ... lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. ... lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. ... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat ... lb. .16½- .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs. ... lb. .18½- .19
Chinese, hulled, recleaned ... lb. .21 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled ... lb. .31 - .32
Salvadorean ... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned ... lb. .18½- .19
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .67 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .74½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .75 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .77 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ... lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs ... lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. ... lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. ... lb. .60 - 61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ... ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ... ton. 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton. 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ... oz. .73¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .67⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots ... oz. .67⅞- —
500-oz. lots ... oz. .68⅛- —
100-oz. lots ... oz. .68⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots ... oz. .47⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots ... oz. .49⅜- —
500-oz. lots ... oz. .49⅝- —
250-oz. lots ... oz. .49⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots ... oz. .93 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .90 - —
Simarubra bark, bls ... lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ... lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. ... lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls ... lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ... ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ... lb. .35 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns ... lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns ... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ... lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls ... lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls ... lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls ... lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls ... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 ... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 ... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 ... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 ... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 ... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 ... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 ... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 ... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis ... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis ... 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 ... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse ... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works ... lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works ... lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works ... lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works ... lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots ... lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 1.30 - 1.63
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —

Rosin, Gum—Sodium Bisulphate

Sodium aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E ... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .32 - —
Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works ... lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works ... lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works ... gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons ... lb. .39 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons ... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ... lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .10⅛- .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —

WYANDOTTE HYDROTROPES

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

	NAXONATE Sodium Xylenesulfonate		SODIUM BENZENESULFONATE		SODIUM TOLUENESULFONATE		SODIUM p-CYMENESULFONATE	
	SOLUTION	POWDER	SOLUTION	POWDER	SOLUTION	POWDER	SOLUTION	POWDER
Color	Straw	White to cream	Amber	White to cream	Amber	White to cream	Amber	White to cream
Active Agent	42.4%	96.5%	31.6%	95.1%	41.0%	93.8%	31.9%	96.4%
Inorganic Salts (alcohol insolubles)	0.7%	2.4%	1.4%	4.6%	2.0%	4.9%	0.08%	0.14%
Water Insolubles	0.0%	0.04%	0.0%	0.02%	0.0%	0.06%	0.0%	0.03%
Water	56.9%	1.10%	67.0%	0.3%	57.0%	1.2%	67.3%	3.4%
Specific Gravity at 25°C./25°C.	1.175	—	1.160	—	1.196	—	1.107	—
Struck Density (lbs. per cu. ft.)	—	35	—	29	—	17.7	—	22
Packed Density (lbs. per cu. ft.)	—	50	—	52	—	31.3	—	42
pH at 25°C.	7.5	7.7*	7.9	7.1*	9.6	8.1*	8.4	6.1*
Decomposition Temperature	—	>355°C.	—	>325°C.	—	>285°C.	—	>305°C.

*1% solution

The importance of Wyandotte Hydrotropes to industry is becoming increasingly evident. While Naxonate is the "work-horse" of the hydrotrope line, the homologues are recommended for specific applications where their performance is outstanding or where Naxonate, for some reason, does not fully meet the requirements.

Naxonate is being produced on a commercial scale and the homologues are being produced, at present, on a pilot plant scale. Commercial production on the homologues can be rapidly attained when demand warrants it.

Write the Development Department for samples of these chemicals.

Copies of the following literature will be forwarded upon request:

Naxonate booklet
Sodium benzenesulfonate data sheet
Sodium toluenesulfonate data sheet
Sodium p-cymenesulfonate data sheet
Reprint from Chemical Industries, May, 1948: "What's New," "Chemical Copula"
Reprint of "Use of Hydrotropic Solutions in Industry" by Dr. Ralph H. McKee, Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 38, p. 382, April, 1946
Reprint of "Hydrotropic Solubilities" by Drs. Booth and Everson, Industrial & Engineering Chemistry, August, 1948

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Bicarbonate of Soda • Calcium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Hydrogen • Dry Ice • Synthetic Detergents
Glycols • Ethylene Dichloride • Propylene Dichloride • Chloroethers • Aromatic Sulfonic Acid Derivatives • Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

Wyandotte REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Sodium Bisulphite—Squaw Vine Leaves

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. .....lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. .....lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works ...lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅜- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11⅞- .11⅞
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .21½- —
dms. .....lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works ..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works ..lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works .....lb. .24 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls, lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - .25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars .....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .16½- —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .48 - —

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works .....lb. .51½- .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works...lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .19 - —

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 3.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works .....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls .....lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms .....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton.16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- 06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bots., works .....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls lb. .16 - 16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls .....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphonilate, bbls., works .....lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. .....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l .lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls .....lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13¼
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald ..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld lb .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms .lb. .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works....lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ...lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works..gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis .gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks, lb. .1655- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22½- .24
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works .....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .43 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .45

Cowles Chemicals

DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

DRYMET is anhydrous sodium metasilicate. On the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) it is more economical to use than other types of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicates.

DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is readily soluble in all practical concentrations at all practical temperatures. DRYMET has a total alkalinity as Na_2O of not less than 51%. It yields a pH of 11.95 in a 0.1% solution.

CRYSTAMET* — Cowles Sodium Metasilicate, pentahydrate, is also available for immediate shipment.

* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Write for DRYMET* FILE FOLDER containing complete technical information

PROMPT SHIPMENTS — one package or a carload

Cowles Chemical Company

FORMERLY THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

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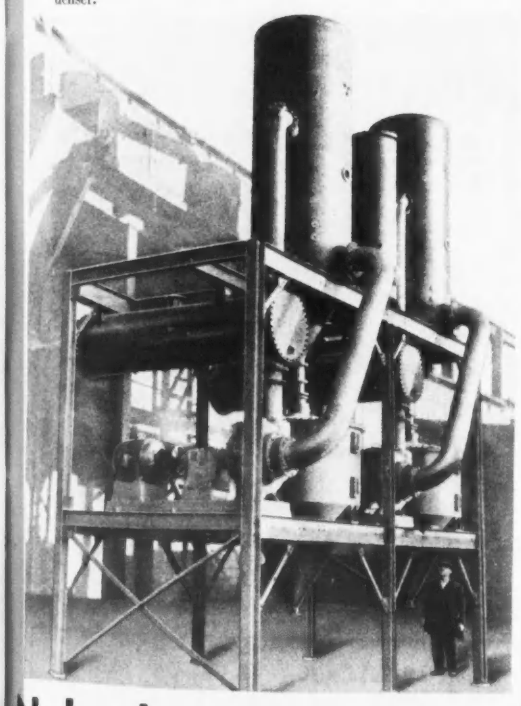
A Good Product Deserves Good Equipment Available Immediately From Your FIRST Source

STAINLESS VESSELS

EVAPORATORS • STILLS VACUUM PANS • REACTORS

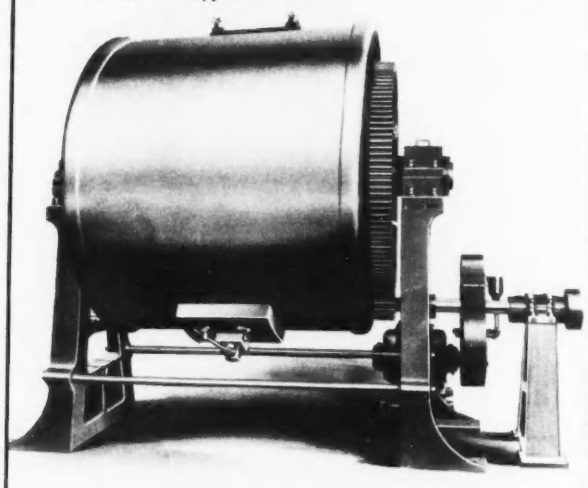
1—New Triple Effect Long Tube Copper Evaporator—3100 sq. ft. Total number of tubes, 336.
6—Good used Swenson, Devine and Buffalo single, double and triple effect Evaporators in copper tinned, cast iron with heresite lining and steel; accessories included.
1—Buffalo Stainless Steel Calandria type forced circulation; 900 sq. ft.
2—Zahm Dealcoholizers, 15" x 12' high.
12—Copper jacketed and coiled vacuum pans, 3' to 10' diameter.
1—Dover all steel 800 gal. Evaporator, good for 125 p.s.i.
1—Struthers Wells all steel vacuum Evaporator, 2500 GPM with heat exchanger, jet compressor and accessories.
1—3500 gal. copper vacuum Still, 9' x 11'6", coil heated with agitator, jet condenser and accessories.
5—Stainless steel Stills or Reactors from 100 gal. to 2500 gal., jacketed, agitated, good for vacuum.
1—Monel clad Reactor, 1500 gal., with monel agitator—good for vacuum.
6—Glass lined jacketed and unjacketed Vacuum Stills, some with agitators from 100 gal. to 3000 gal.
10—Steel Reactors or Vacuum Stills, jacketed and agitated up to 1500 gal.
3—Stainless Steel Kettles, jacketed with double motion scraping agitators. 150 gal., 250 gal. and 300 gal., motorized.
1—New A.S.M.E. Nickel Reaction Kettle, 350 gal., jacketed and agitated, 5 HP AC motor—with aluminum reflux condenser.



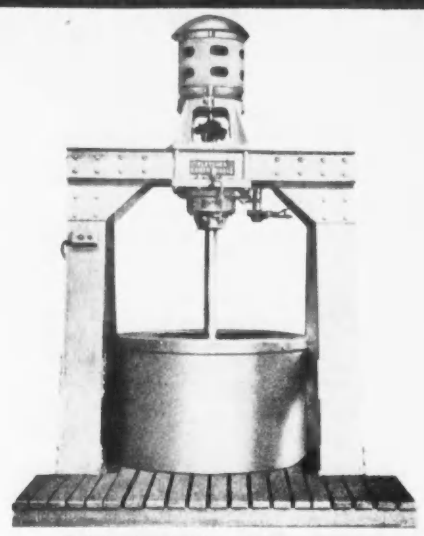
FOR PAINT — LACQUERS, etc.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
NEW LAB-SIZE MILLS (See above)
4" x 8" and 6" x 12"

15—Roller Mills 3 roll water cooled by Day, Kent, Ross, Alan from lab. size to 16" x 40".
12—Change Can and Pony Mixers up to 120 gal. Heavy Duty Dough type Double Arm Mixers, Lead Mixers, Post Mixers and similar equipment.
Mikro, No. 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Pulverizers.
Fitzpatrick Model D. Comminuting Machines in stainless and other metals.
Schutz O'Neill, American, Raymond, Prater, Jeffrey, Gruendler Pulverizers.
Rietz Disintegrators.
Hammer Mills by Stedman, Raymond, Williams, Gruendler, Jay Bee, others.
Attrition Mills, single and double runner by Robinson, Bauer, Sprout-Waldron, from 18" to 36" up to 50 HP motors.
Rotary Cutters in all sizes by Ball & Jewell. Howes, Cumberland, Munson, and Abbe.
Hogs and Chippers by Mitts-Merrill.
Crushers by Sturdevant, Robinson, Austin, Allis Chalmers, Read, Kennedy, Van Saun, Universal, Reliance and others—all types.



2—Paterson 6' x 5' Buhrstone lined Pebble Mills.
4—J. H. Day Steel Ball Mills (2) 36" x 36". (1) 30" x 36".
2—Manganese Lined Steel Continuous Ball Mills, 33" x 47".
1—Stearns-Rogers Ball Mill, 3' x 3'.
1—Allis-Chalmers Ball Mill 4' x 6', manganese lined, 40 HP.
1—Ball Mill, 4' x 16', flint brick lining.
1—Abbe Buhrstone Lined 6' x 8' Pebble Mill.
1—Rubber Lined Pebble Mill, 24" x 36".
1—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill 3' x 4'.
1—Hardinge Silex Lined Mill 36" x 96", complete with 60 HP motor.
5—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 72" x 22", 50 HP motor.
2—Hardinge Silex Lined Ball Mills, 4' x 8', 100 HP motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 72" x 36", 60 HP motor.

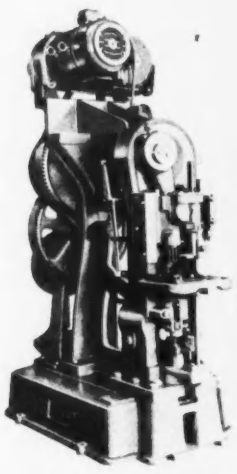


CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, CLARIFIERS and SEPARATORS

1—A. T. & M. 40" stainless steel Centrifugal, imperforate basket, plow, 40 HP motor.
3—Monel 32" suspended type, perforated Centrifugal Extractors by Tolhurst, Fletcher and A. T. & M.
27—Laundry Type Centrifugal Extractors from 12" stainless steel to 72" copper perforated.
19—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 44, 61, 71, 166, 190, 192, 194, 202, 300, 302, 600, 700—some vapor tight.
32—Sharples Centrifuges, Super Centrifuges and oil Clarifiers.
1—De Laval Yeast Separator with 7½ HP AC motor.
6—International cup type Centrifugal Extractors, 4 and 6 cup type 7½", 24" and 30" dia. bowls.
1—A. T. & M. Monel Basket (perforated) Centrifugal Extractor 30"; underdriven.

TABLET PRESSES PREFORMERS

12—Stokes Single Punch Models E, F, R: Rotary D1, D3, D4, DD2, DDS2 state requirements.
15—Colton Single Punch 2B, 3B, 3D, 3E, 4T, 5½, 9AT; Rotary 2, 3, 10-35, 9-18.
8—Kux Single Punch 1AS, 60B, 65, Rotary No. 21, 25.
12—Tablet Counters and Fillers of Standard make. Send for Special Bulletin on Tablet Equipment.



SPECIAL NOTE; in New York Stock; Colton Late Type heavy duty Bushing Press for metal compression Model 9 AT with variable speed drive and 5 HP motor also Colton Heavy Duty Rotary Model 9-18 RP with 3½" die opening, 250 per minute.

COLLOID MILLS

Colloid Mills—Eppenbach, Premier, Bartlett & Snow, Charlotte, U. S.
Vertical or Horizontal, Liquid or Paste Type, all metals, 1 HP to 50 HP.
Homogenizers—Flowmaster, Manton Gaulin, Case, Logeman, Howell, National, Marco, Bronze and Stainless Steel Heads, 50 to 1500 gph.
Viscolizers—Union Steam Pump, Cherry Burrell, Creamery Pkg. from 75 to 500 gph.
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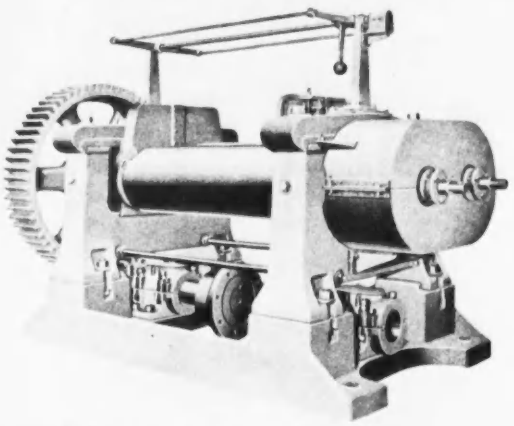
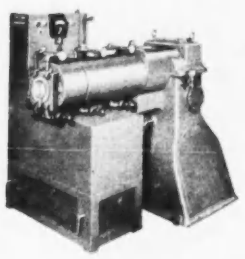
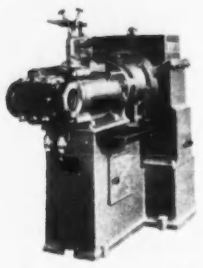
This FMC Is Your SIGN POST For Better Values, Faster Delivery, Good Equipment

FOR RUBBER AND PLASTICS



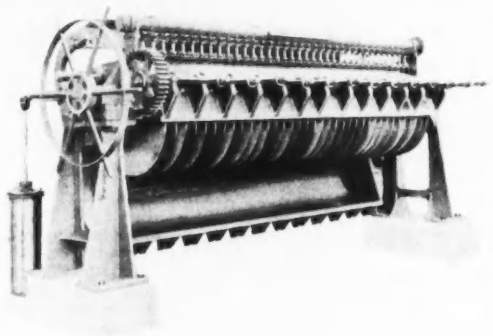




Farrell Birmingham, Thropp, Adamson Rubber Mills from 36″ to 84″; Extruders, Tubers or Strainers, Royle, National, Housatonic, Allen up to 10″ worm; Rubber Stock Cutters, Vulcanizers, Hydraulic Presses Calendars of standard makes, 42″, and 48″.

Rotary Cutters by Ball & Jewell, Abbe, Cameron, Cumberland; all sizes.

SPECIAL OFFERING: 12 Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 81 and 82; size 40″ x 120″ for single or multiple separation.



FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES

4—Sweetland Pressure Filters, No. 5, 7, 10 and 12.

15—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters from Stainless 3′ x 2′ to 8′ x 14′; others by Feinc, Denver, American, Portland.

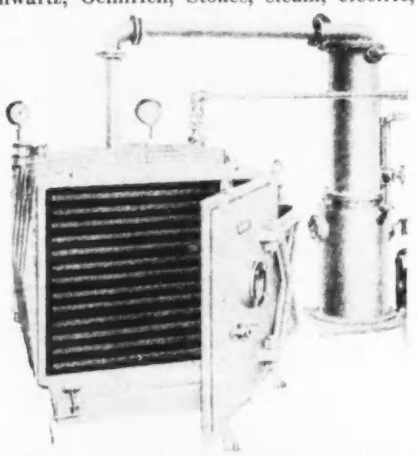
Large Stock of Plate and Frame Filter Presses by Shriver, Sperry, others up to 42″, in iron, wood, bronze and Stainless; Kelly Horizontal Filter 20″ x 36″.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter 36″ x 50″

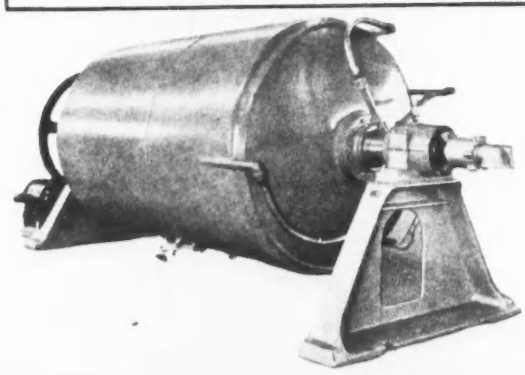
1—Laughlin 36″ Centrifugal Continuous Filter.

DRYERS OF ALL TYPES

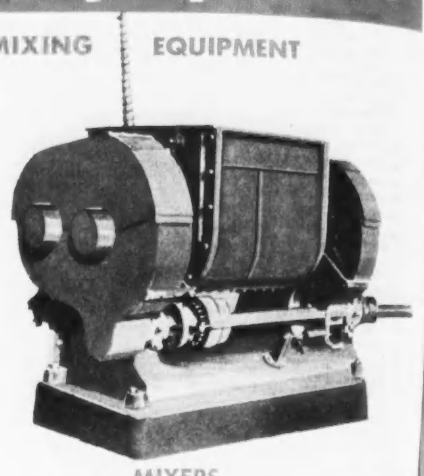
2—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vacuum Pan Dryers.
4—Rotary Vacuum Dryers from 2′ x 6′ to 5′ x 33′.
22—Atmospheric Drum Dryers from Lab., size to 4′ x 9′. Single and double in iron and stainless.
2—Production Size Spray Dryers by Rogers and Bowen.
6—Procter & Schwartz, Gehnrich, other standard make Conveyor type and Apron type Dryers.
2—Link Belt Roto-Louvre Dryers.
6—Steam Tube Dryers by Louisville, Huhn, Hersey.
4—Louisville Dewatering Presses.
20—Truck and Tray Cabinet Dryers by Procter & Schwartz, Gehnrich, Stokes, steam, electric, gas.



IN NEW YORK STOCK
CAN BE SHIPPED TODAY!
4 J. P. DEVINE NO. 11
VACUUM SHELF DRYERS
17 SHELVES OR 9 SHELVES
40″ x 43″ WITH CONDENSERS

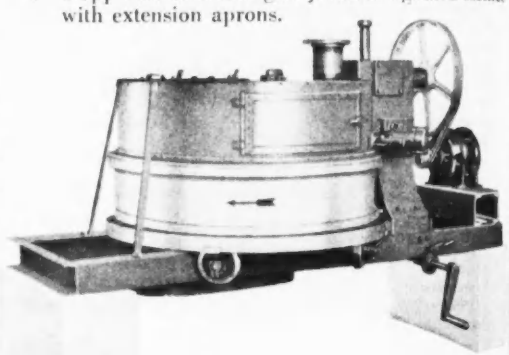


MIXING EQUIPMENT



MIXERS

60—Heavy duty Horizontal Mixers, jacketed, double arm, geared both ends; tilting naben or sigma blades, 50 gal., 100 gal., others.
40—Dry Powder Mixers of the ribbon type from 200 lb. to 3000 lb. in steel or stainless.
8—Tumbling type Mixers from 1 to 20 cu. ft.—larger sizes available immediately.
2—Readco jacketed ribbon type Mixers; 210 gal.
4—Lancaster Muller type Mixers — stainless steel with 10 HP motors.
35—Mixing Kettles in stainless, iron, steel, copper, monel, etc. State size required.
4—Dopp cast iron 200 gal. jacketed agitated Kettles with extension aprons.



Our Engineering Staff Will Solve Your Mixing Problem

LARGE STOCK—NEW OR REBUILT
RIBBON TYPE MIXERS
IN STEEL OR STAINLESS

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.41 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.82 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.56 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0651- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .33 - 35
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - 08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .27
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - 21
Streptomycin, hospitals gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers gram. 1.26 - 1.28
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton. 58.00 —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. 15 —
Styralyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. 50 —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.00 —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.0. - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 60½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
Sulphur, rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks., lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0635- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - .0535
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks., lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls. lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., puiv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.03 - 1.10

T

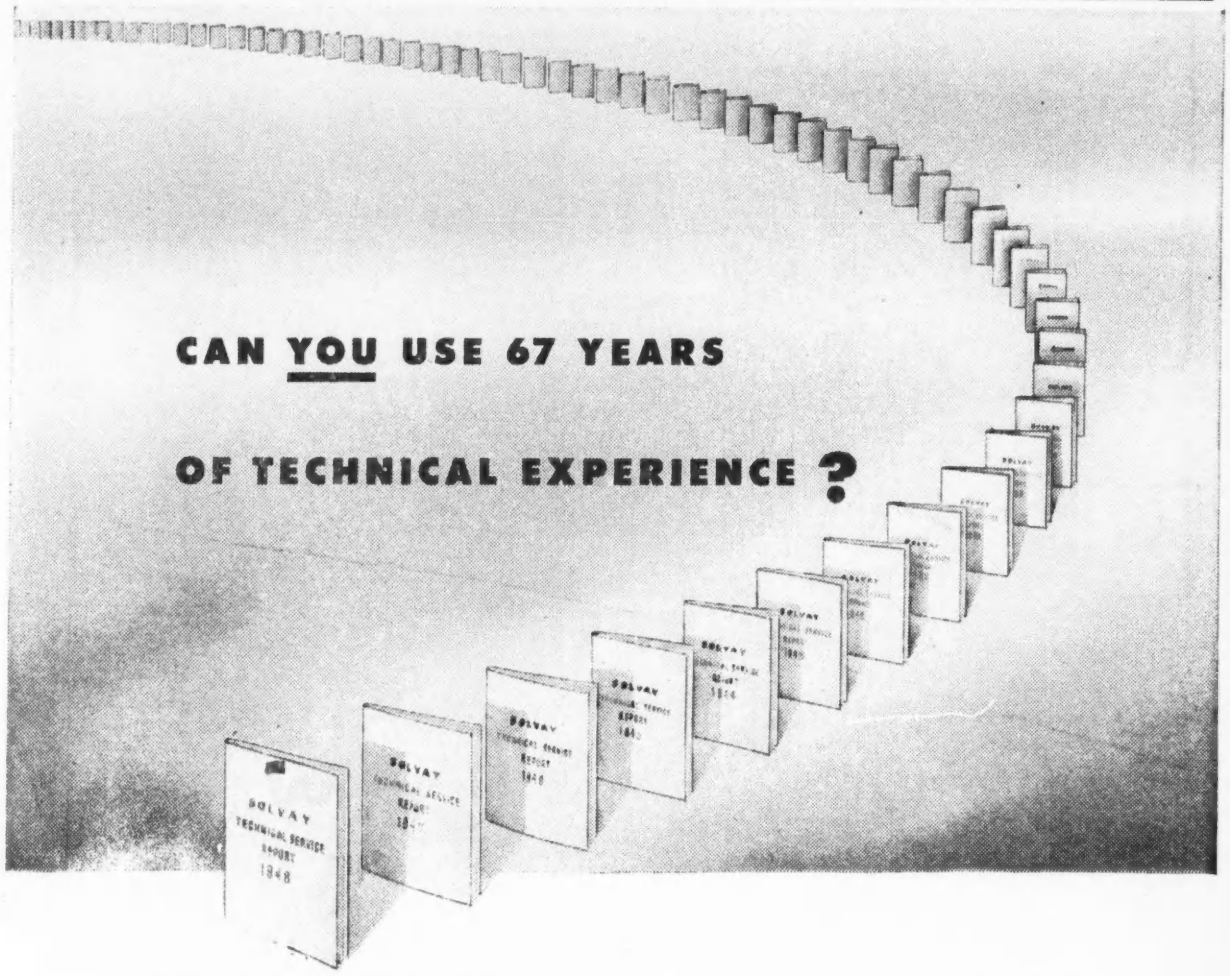
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 - 28.00
98.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ton. 27.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton. 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .13¾- —
fancy, loose lb. .14 - —
special, loose lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .08 - .08½
80%, dms. lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .13 - .15

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.75 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10½ Nom.
medium grades, bgs. lb. .06½- .07
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .69 - —
tanks, works gal. .60 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .49 - —
dms. lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .93
powd., bbls., dms lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Terpinyl acetate, extra, ens., dms. lb. .63 - 1.10
prime, ens., dms lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .03 - .03½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.23
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .19 - .20
futures, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 3.55 - 4.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Squill Root—Titanium Tetrachloride

Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.03 - —
Straits lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- .21
Hydride, ens., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00



Solvay—the pioneer alkali manufacturer in America—offers your technical department a *special* type of technical service . . . to help solve your production problems involving the use of alkalies.

Solvay Technical Service—with a background of 67 years of accumulated knowledge and experience—is set up on an "industry-wise" basis. It consists of men who are field specialists in individual industries. For this reason, manufacturing and processing executives have come to depend on SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE. They have found that this staff of experts thoroughly knows the individual industry and its complex problems.

Put this specialized talent to work for you the next time you have a production problem involving alkalies and associated chemicals. Let a SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE field specialist *in your industry* help you find the right answer. There is no cost or obligation . . . and the strictest confidence is assured.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Detroit • Houston • New Orleans • New York
Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

V154-21 NOV 22 1948 XUM

Tolu Balsam—Wax, Microcrystalline

Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. ..... gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .27 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo. ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald ..... gal. .28 - —

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. .. lb. .80 - .85
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works ..... lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2 ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3 ..... lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroethylene, tanks, zone 4 lb. .10½- .11

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- .42
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42½- .43
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 - .43½
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- .42
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ..... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. .... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works .. .. lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% .. lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% .. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, basis 100% .... lb. .25 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works, kilo. 240.00 -265.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works .. lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls .... lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs. ..... lb. .22½- .23
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South .. gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works .. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC .... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .41 - —

U

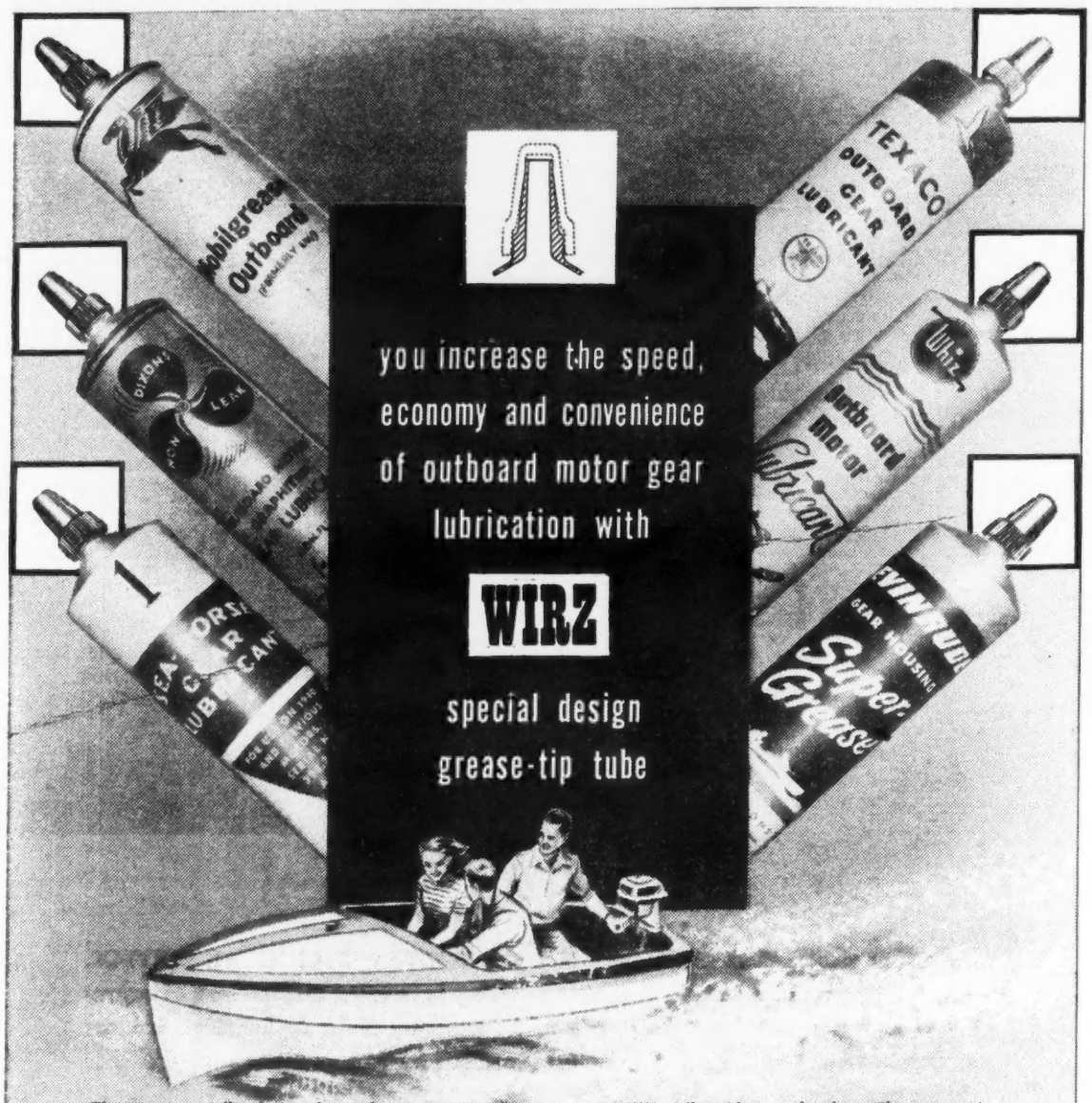
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uvanium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east .. ton. 89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt., alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton. 98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east .. ton. 93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west .. ton. 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va .. ton. 100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .... lb. .35 - .40
Indian, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 80.00 -81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 55.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works .. lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. No prices.
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots .... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17¼
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works .... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units .. mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units .. mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .60
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtna,.
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, 60° E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .. ton. 83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works .. lb. .08½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .09¼- .09⅝
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .85
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs .. lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .57
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs .... lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs ..... lb. .72 - .75
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .79 - .80
North Country, No. 2, ton lots .. lb. .87 - .89
No. 3, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .83 - .85
refined, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .88 - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots .. lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs .. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works .. lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis .. lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .13½- .14¼
white, ctns., 30 tons same basis .. lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .26 - .27



The new specially designed nozzle of the WIRZ grease-tip tube prevents grease "backfiring," cuts lubricant losses. Tapered and long enough for practically every type outboard motor, the nozzle fits snugly into lower unit diameter openings from 19/64" to 13/32" . . . reduces the inconveniences of the lubricating job. WIRZ grease-tip tube has met instant approval everywhere.

Among the leading manufacturers who have adopted the new WIRZ grease-tip tube are Texaco, Dixon, Evinrude, Johnson, Socony-Vacuum, Whiz, etc.

If you want to increase the speed, economy and convenience of your product-in-use, it will pay you to try WIRZ collapsible metal tubes. The grease-tip tube is one of many practical tube designs for a specific purpose produced by WIRZ in the consumer and industrial fields since WIRZ made the first tubes in America back in 1872. Write today for samples and recommendations.

ESTABLISHED 1936
A. H. WIRZ Inc.

2304 W. TOWNSEND ST., CHESTER, PA.

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Collapsible Metal Tubes • Lacquer Linings • Wax Linings • Westite Closures • Soft Metal Tubing • Household Can Spouts • Applicator Pipes • Compression Molding

Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .21¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. 19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .33 - .35
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27½
176-183 m.p., bgs lb. .23¾- .25
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .40 .41
cake, cs. lb. .16 .20
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. 2.00 —
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb.
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.25.00 -31.00
L.c.l. ton.16.00 -20.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.22.00 -25.00
L.c.l.
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. No prices.
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .15
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
L.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
L.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
L.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
L.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., L.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.66 - —
L.c.l., same basis gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .42¼- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23½- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
East, frt. equald gal. .28 - —
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¼c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

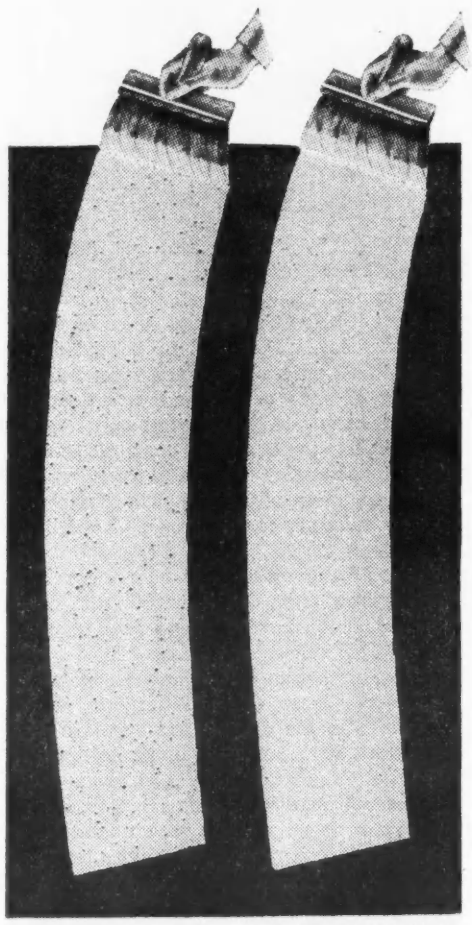
Yara yara, ens. lb. 2.10 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .89 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .31½- —
Dlvd, Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01¾- .02¾
L.c.l., works lb. .01¾- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
L.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
L.c.l. works lb. .09¼- —
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .23 - —
Yellow dock root, bls. lb. .25 27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis oz. 3.25 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .25 —
smaller lots, works lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .36½ .37
NF, dms. lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
L.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb. .17 - —
frt. alld, Pac Coast lb. .19 - —
L.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
frt. alld, Pac Coast lb. .20¾- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' bbls., works lb. .10¾- .12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
dms. lb. .40 - —
kgs. lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
L.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
L.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .039 - —
L.c.l., works lb. .045 - —
tanks, works lb. .0325- —
Zinc chloride, USP, gran., dms lb. .30 - .31
jars lb. .35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .37 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .1730- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1785- .1860
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .35 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.65 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .43 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
American process, com'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .13¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15⅞- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. lb. .42 - —
smaller lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.05
L.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.45
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.40
L.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.80
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.65
L.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.05
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.

—Continued on page 61

WHY are... Zinc Sulfide Pigments FIRST in Water-Mixed Paints?



Coarse film texture caused by poor pigment dispersion.

Readily-dispersible Zinc Sulfide pigments provide smooth films.

ONE REASON:

Good Dispersion

THE INDIVIDUAL particles of white hiding pigments are so minute that more than 50,000 are necessary to cover a linear inch. And some 200 particles would equal the thickness of an average coat of paint. However, the particles of dry pigments in their shipping containers tend to stick together and on mixing into water vehicles they form small pellets, unless specially prepared to provide good dispersion. Films of paint containing such agglomerates have an undesirable, rough texture caused by the pellets protruding through the surface.

Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments have been developed that provide good dispersion in water-mixed paints. The most complete range of such pigments is contained in the Horse Head line:

Albalith 332 . . . . . Lithopone
Cryptone BA-340 . . . . . High Strength Lithopone
Cryptone ZS-830 . . . . . Tech. Pure Zinc Sulfide

These pigments can be dispersed readily in resin-oil emulsions or casein vehicles. As the dispersed particles are minute in size compared with the thickness of a coat of paint, films have good texture.

Good dispersion is just one of the many features that keep Lithopone and other Zinc Sulfide pigments first in interior water-mixed paints.

7 OTHER REASONS:

Quick Mixing
Compatible with Vehicles
Good Package Stability
Good Cleansing
Easy to Spread
Good Hiding
Clear Tints

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

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Volume 154 November 22, 1948 Number 21

Government Reorganization

If, as it seems, there is reason to believe that the findings of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, popularly known as the Hoover Commission, will be pigeonholed by the next Congress for the sake of political plum-picking and other patronage, those who have to pay for such superfluous services should prepare now to tell their tax-spending representatives that such "charities" should stay at home. The national treasury should be stripped of its role of filling station for "employees" who are only out for the ride.

The administrative, or executive, branch of the government needs reorganization. Whether the COEB findings will fit the case cannot be foretold. But, it is certain that any misfits will not be of the nature of those alleged by the advocates of hand-out government jobs. Any chief of any executive division, branch, or office will aver, at least privately, that his job would be much better done with less than half as many helpers if they were chosen primarily for ability and paid accordingly.

It is expected that COEB will recommend the abolition of labor boards and the delegation of all labor matters to the Department of Labor. It should do likewise with respect to the Department of Commerce, doing away with the various boards, commissions, and so on which have some sort of hand, or foot, in the affairs of business. The application of laws should be the function of the Department of Justice. If there is any place for a Federal Trade Commission it should be as a legal counsel for business in the Department of Commerce. And why there should be a separate agency to deal with taxation of import competition, and another to approve —the word is used advisedly—the charges on some forms of transportation of goods, and some others on other forms, and still another to pass upon radiographic sales promotion is "something that no fellow knows."

Major governmental agencies are perpetually in one another's way—and hair. It is worse among their extraordinarily numerous subdivisions. And the unnecessary costs are big. Those who must put up the money should insist upon a better value received. The assistance of COEB should be enlisted now, and the recommendations of that body should be vigorously backed up.

Clarifying the Antitrust Laws

The sentiment grows: that Congress should so emend the so-called "antitrust" laws and their companions among the statutes regulative of business practices that what they proscribe and what they permit be clearly defined beyond all uncertainty and doubt. Such a definition is beyond the capability of any legislative body. And if one may conclude from the decades of court decisions under those statutes, the judiciary is not adequately competent in that respect.

One difficulty with respect to the clarification of the statutes in control of business is that all too often their intent, even as interpreted by the courts, is bent to fit a great variety of desires. So it is with the decision of the supreme court outlawing concertedly established basing points for the pricing of deliveries of a commodity. The confusing in that connection of such points and actual shipping points as the bases of freight prepayment is something that no man or group of men could verbally clarify.

The antitrust laws, beginning with the Sherman act, and their companions—the "three sisters" of the Wilson regime, the Robinson-Patman act, and the Miller-Tidings act—certainly are lacking in definiteness. But, the lack is not what the critics of the basing-point decision declare it to be. Mr. Patman is reported to contemplate some sort of revision of the legislation he helped to father. The purpose of his intention has not been made known, far less the means by which it is to be approached.

Some of the national organizations of business have essayed to set forth what is needed in the direction of clarifying emendment of the business-control laws. Unfortunately, many of their premises and postulates have no sound foundation in fact, but are the offspring of opinions which are unwarrantedly narrowed, which confuse individual action or practice with concerted determinations. The Chum Chlorine Company may legally price its product in a manner that allows a freight charge from any point. But, all manufacturers or sellers of chlorine may not legally agree upon the same basing point, thereby through concerted action destroying competition in price among them. The laws have long been plain in that proscription.

It is, of course, something else again that the Federal Trade Commission may desire to place regional limitations on competition and strive to prohibit the absorption by a seller of any part of the cost of delivering his goods. But, the laws are not regional; they are national. Such loopholes in their phraseology as may give the commission even an excuse to try to subdivide the markets of the United States to the disadvantage of any section must be closed. At least to the extent of uncertainty, such loopholes do exist. Congress should close them. But, it should not substitute for them loopholes which will set at naught the very necessary purpose of the business-control laws.

Effects of Business Thinking

Perhaps the reason is to be found in careless or incompetent reporting; but, it is perplexing to read in the daily press that some of the country's best-ranking teaching institutions are to join in "a psychological study of businessmen to determine whether their state of mind affects business activity." Certainly, the answering of that question does not call for any such study. In no other area of human activity is the influence of mind over matter more pronounced or more evident. The ancient adage, "As a man thinks, so he is," fits the psychology of business like paint on a post.

There is reason to believe that the interrogative, "whether," was erroneously used in stating the purpose of the psychological study of business motivation. In other references it appears that the intention is to seek out how's and why's. That will be a real service to business and to all whom it serves. Economics in all its aspects is still more suspicion than science. It is making some progress, and any competent study of its psychology will help to convert its concepts from theory to truth. That conversion is most necessary and desirable. Commentaries of a century ago show that it has not progressed very far, except, perhaps, in terminology.

It is to be said, however, that economics has progressed farther than its application has. This, of course, is true with respect to all science and near-science. So, when it is declared that economics now knows the facts of its reactions in human affairs, none needs wonder why this knowledge is not more satisfactorily manifested in such affairs. On the other hand, realistic business practices have left economic theories far behind in many instances, largely because those are areas in which economics has not acquired much scientific stature.

Much good can come out of a realistic determination of how business thinking affects business activity and, particularly, how some of the many popular processes of such thinking are engendered and transmitted. Business psychology is still in large part unexplored territory.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

of using ammonia in this form are listed as:—(1) Its relative cheapness, (2) suitability for certain crops, (3) ready absorption by soil, (4) small loss through leaching, and (5) change to nitrate at a satisfactory rate. There are several disadvantages, including the heavy equipment necessary for storing and applying the liquid or gas.

Housing Trend Shows Normalcy

There is an increasing amount of evidence that new housing construction is beginning to return to a more normal seasonal trend. Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that there was a sharp drop below September in new housing started in October which is more in keeping with the normal pattern of the construction industry as autumn sets in.

Last year the decline in new starts did not show until November. This year, though the decline has set in one month earlier, the year will wind up with more new nonfarm dwelling units started than in 1947. Last year 849,000 such units were started. In the first ten months of this year, 803,000 units have been started, with still two months to go.

Construction of the rental-type units (two-family and multifamily structures) continues to play an important part in the 1948 housing gains. In the first half of this year they were running at about 20 percent of the total, compared with about 11 percent in the period following V-J day. However, this is far under the record attained during the housing boom of the middle and late twenties when 40 percent of all new dwelling units put under construction were of the rental type.

Penicillin Research Paid

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan recently reviewed the story of the life-saving drug, penicillin, and the contribution of the Department of Agriculture scientists at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in developing the "know-how" for practical production. The measure of their success, he said, is to be found in these facts:—

About a dozen pharmaceutical houses today are producing penicillin for commercial production. The price of 100,000 units of penicillin has been reduced from $20 to less than $1. Our current rate of production is about 125,000 times larger than it was in the first six months of 1943. Our annual production of penicillin is now estimated at a value of $150,000,000 a year at prescription counters and in hospital dispensaries.

The point of the secretary's remarks was that the research in penicillin cost only about $100,000 in public funds for salaries and expenses. It was carried on at a laboratory that represented a public investment of $2,000,000. Here is an investment of public funds that has paid off in handsome dividends—for farmers, for physicians and pharmacists, for the sick and injured.

Dispersion for Safety

Officials of the National Security Resources Board are passing up no opportunity to pound into the heads of business executives the ideals of industry dispersion from a national security standpoint. This has been given a top priority in the mobilization planning of the agency and hardly a week goes by that some official does not point to the urgency of the matter in talks before industrial groups.

At the beginning of the last war almost half of the country's total population, and three-quarters of its urban population, lived in 140 concentrated urban areas classed as metropolitan districts; 30 percent of the country's people lived in the nineteen districts with populations above half a million each. That is a pretty good measure of the locational distribution of our civilian economy, because those concentrations of people also are the concentrations of our industrial plant, transport facilities, business management, and governmental administration.

Up to the war there was a trend toward further concentration in populated areas, but since then the movement has been in reverse. Since 1940 the percentage of plants established in cities of 100,000 or over has dropped from 47 percent to 34.3 percent. The dispersion or decentralization is particularly notable in certain classes of industry, like chemicals and electrical appliances.

U.S. Sulphur Saves French Wines

Connoisseurs of French wines can thank the Economic Cooperation Administration for removing the threat of a shortage of those beverages on the American markets in the months ahead. They probably don't realize it but France was facing the prospect of having to curtail her exports of wines drastically and seeing her grape production ruined within a year.

What has removed this threat both to American consumers and the French wine industry is American sulphur, purchase of which was made possible because of ECA dollars. Every year French vineyards are attacked by a parasitic white powdery growth known as "*Uncincula necator.*" If left unchecked, this mildew would drain the life and substance from the leaves and grapes. But, if the vineyards are dusted several times with sulphur or are treated with a copper sulphate and lime mixture, there is assurance of new wine for French bottles.

France has usually purchased sulphur in considerable quantities from Italy, but that was not possible this year because of the stalemate in European trade. Her own sulphur mines damaged by war were greatly under prewar production. When the opportunity arose, she turned to ECA for help and has imported from America to date approximately 80,000 tons valued at about $1,500,000.

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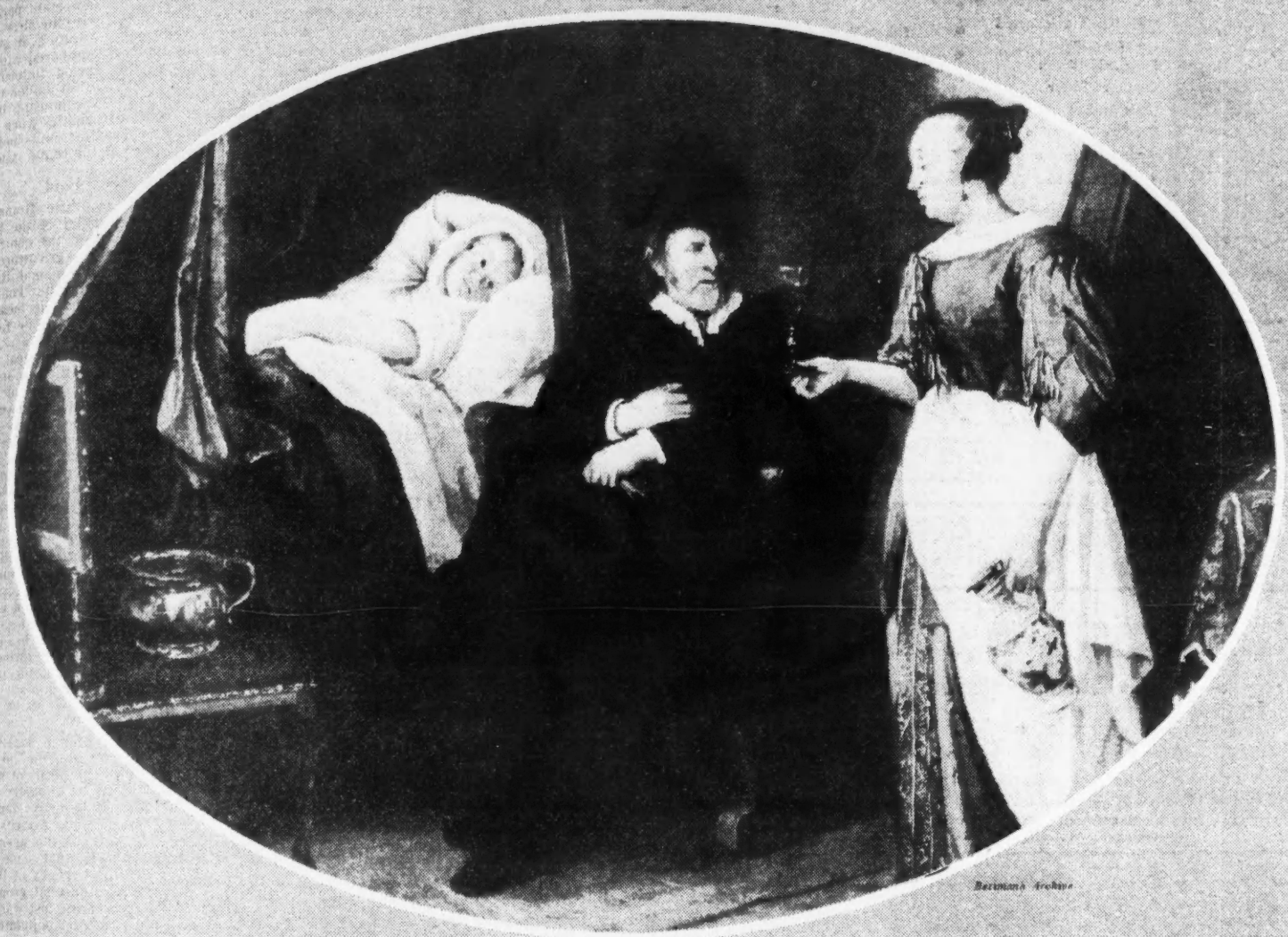

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Heavy Chemicals

Lead peroxide was advanced in price last week as a result of increased producing costs occasioned by the recent establishment of a higher lead market. Increased producing costs also resulted in an advance of 230-240 acidity naphthenic acid. Short stocks and an increased demand were responsible for higher cadmium prices and under the same conditions prime-western zinc reached a new high selling level. The advance in zinc amounted to 2 cents per pound and a reflection of this advance is expected in all zinc based chemicals. Zinc sulphate prices were marked up by one producer and it was apparent that suppliers cannot ignore the current advance in the metal as they did the previous advance of ½ cents per pound. Carbon tetrachloride is tagged for ½ cents per pound advance on January 1.

Some of the major producers of copper sulphate are selling shipments at current prices for the remainder of this year, but after January 1 orders will be based on the price at time of shipment. There was no improvement in the local supply of nickel sulphate and none is expected before the turn of the year although production has been stepped up. Chlorine stocks in tankcars were short in this section with some left over cylinder stocks around for immediate shipment. It was stated that chlorine production is running high to meet an increased consuming demand with consequent expansion in the output of liquid caustic soda. This material remained available for prompt shipment at some supply points although most every producer continued short of solid and flaked.

Soda ash revealed a fairly balanced condition with plenty of sal soda and sodium bicarbonate around to meet requirements. Sodium sesquicarbonate was not in as free supply as noted a few weeks ago. Sodium nitrite remained on even beam and sodium chlorate was available for December shipment. The potash chemicals have been brought into a better state of balance. Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids were tight with sulphuric in better supply shape than the other two.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $1,251,000 in September showed a gain of 6 percent from August. Nine wholesalers showed a loss of 4 percent in inventories from the preceding month. In comparison with September, 1947, their sales were up 15 percent and their inventories up 17 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 97.0 percent for the week ending November 13, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 100.8 in the preceding week and 109.1 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Ammonia, Aqua—Supply situation has continued tight under a heavy demand. According to producers, buyers are experiencing more difficulty in securing tankcar shipments than drums. Prices are firm but unchanged.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Buying interest has increased since the turn of the month and it is stated that aggregate sales are fully up to the seasonal average. Cooky and cracker bakeries have been in the market to cover holiday requirements.

Ammoniac, Sal—White granular has been kept in balance so far this month with prompt shipments available. The principal demand has come from the dry-battery trade. Some relaxation was noted from the leather industry while inquiry was reported fair from the flour trade.

Calcium Chloride—Most of the major producers have not been able to level off contract requirements and current demand has continued to run considerably ahead of the available supply. According to trade reports, there is no chance of bringing this market into balance during the remainder of this year or well into 1949.

Carbon Tetrachloride — It looks as though prices will be higher on January 1. In some producing quarters an advance of ½c. per pound has been announced. Demand over this quarter has been exceedingly active and production is heavily under contract with output allocated by some suppliers. Available stocks are scarce and in the hands of distributors.

Chlorine—Market supply position tight for tankcar shipments with demand active. Passing of the active season has eased the supply of cylinders, and chlorine in these containers was available in some producing quarters. According to trade reports, a shortage of tankcars may extend over the remainder of the year.

Copper Hydrate—Buying interest of seasonal dimensions is reaching the market. The price situation is firm in sympathy with the strong position of basic material. Inventories have been kept at a level to meet requirements promptly.

Copper Sulphate — Market position is definitely firm with demand confined mostly to industrial users. Some of the major producers are selling at prices current for the remainder of the year but will sell at prices at time of shipment after January 1. This condition has been made necessary through the uncertain position of the metal. Two sizable inquiries for European shipment reached the market last week which is indicative that demand abroad is increasing. It was stated that accompanying these inquiries were export permits and dollars. According to reports, the Italian production is now heavy and Italy is again the world's largest producer with a greater output than before the war. Statements have been heard that considerable copper scrap was made available after the war and that sulphuric acid production in Italy has increased, making a very favorable setup for the production of copper sulphate. Meanwhile, a steadily increasing demand has developed from the grape growing countries of Europe and there are not enough stocks to meet requirements.

Lead Peroxide — Priced higher at 43c. per pound for one barrel, 42c. per 1,000 pounds and at 41c. per ton lots. All prices f.o.b. the works. The upward revision was due primarily to the recent advance in the price of the metal. Prompt shipments are available at prices current.

Nickel Carbonate — Activity has been confined mostly to quantities representing actual requirements in the ceramic trade and also for various uses as a catalyst. Stocks sufficient to meet demand promptly at current prices.

Nickel Chloride—Moving steadily into a rather broad consuming field including the chemical, oil and cement industries. Production has made progress in leveling off requirements this month and it is stated that shipments are now only two weeks behind schedule.

Nickel Formate—Commanding attention mostly for catalytic uses in the chemical, dye and oil industries. Stocks not excessive but meeting current demand without difficulty at former price levels.

Nickel Sulphate—Buying conditions have not improved in this area. One of the producers is sold ahead until well after the turn of the year and another is behind contract specifications. It was stated that stocks were still available in the middle-west. Demand has shown no indication of relaxing and the local market supply situation remained definitely tight regardless of stepped-up production.

Phosphorus Compounds—Production has kept the market in a well balanced condition with prices steady. Oxychloride, pentachloride, sesquisulphide and trichloride have continued available for prompt shipment, 30 days.

Potash, Caustic—Maintenance of production has improved the supply position of the market. Industrial demand is active and is being satisfied without much difficulty. In most supply sources supply and demand were said to be on even beam.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks of calcined were a little short last week, otherwise the market situation appeared about normal. Demand from manufacturers of glass specialties continued fairly active at

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cadmium, 10c. per lb.
Lead peroxide, 2c. per lb.
Naphthenic acid, 230-240 acidity, 2c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Silver bullion, ½c. per ounce.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
233.5	233.5	224.8	202.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	123.3	119.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

though the difficulty in securing sufficient lead has cutback production of potash glass to some extent.

Potassium Chlorate—Consuming demand has not increased so far this month although it is stated that shipments to the match factories are maintained at a satisfactory seasonal average. December shipments were available at current price levels.

Potassium Perchlorate—Domestic production is heavily under contract to the fusee trade for the balance of the year. It is said to be doubtful if additional orders would meet with consideration for shipment prior to January 1.

Soda Ash—Market condition mostly in balance with some production plants a little short and others slightly ahead of requirements. Contract business is coming through in about the tonnage volume of a year ago with producers showing a disposition to make commitments covering the same dimensions as in 1948. It is stated that demand from the glass industry, the largest individual consumer, is not as urgent as a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—Supplies of liquid have shown improvement, possibly through the heavy production of chlorine. Shipments appear to have met contract requirements readily and the general market presented a fair degree of balance. Flaked and solid were short of demand at most plants. Some stocks for export were said to be increasing on account of tied-up shipping occasioned by the maritime strike.

Soda, Sal—Stocks have been in relatively free supply through the maintenance of production. Demand is described as normal and prices have continued steady. Export shipments have been restricted by the maritime strike on the eastern and western seaboards.

Sodium Bicarbonate—No delay in shipments of this material. Demand has continued steady but not unusually heavy. Shipments for export have been tied up for several weeks on the Pacific coast and now on the Atlantic coast; meanwhile storage charges are mounting.

Sodium Chlorate—Producers are booking December shipments and have most of the month under contract. Demand is not as active as a month ago but is still substantial for miscellaneous industrial uses. Prices firm with no indication of nearby change.

Sodium Nitrite—Stocks not excessive but available for prompt shipment at former price levels. Sales showing a fair average but individually confined mostly to current requirements.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate — Inventories of this material have been reduced and production is running about even with demand at present. Shipments have been made for cleansers and bath preparations and for textile processing and laundry uses.

Zinc Sulphate—Higher zinc prices have increased the cost of production of zinc sulphate and forecast a general advance in market quotations. At this writing only one producer has made an upward revision. The new prices are crystals, carlots $6.05 per 100 pounds, flaked $6.40 and powdered $9.65. Smaller quantities are 40c. per 100 pounds higher f.o.b. the works.

Acids

Acetic—Buying interest of satisfactory dimensions continued to reach the glacial market. Inquiry is not urgent and stocks so far this month have met requirements without much difficulty. In the lower strengths demand is not so good and stocks are relatively free for immediate or prompt shipments.

Chromic—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted. Current production is held down by the shortage of the basic material while demand for plating uses has been sustained at an exceedingly high level.

Muriatic—Market position firm at the late advance in prices. Producers' inventories have been kept low by a heavy domestic demand but export sales have been cutback by the maritime strike.

Naphthenic—Higher prices have been established for the 230-240 acidity. The market for drums is now 22c. per pound and for tanks 19c. f.o.b., the works. There was no change in the 220-230 acidity grade. The market is not in free supply with demand running about flush with current production.

Nitric—Heavy demand has kept the supply situation definitely tight with no immediate sign of easement in sight. Cutback production of ammonia early in the year prevented the building up of inventories and present requirements appear to be somewhat above the available supply.

Oxalic—Available stocks have shown no tendency to increase. Production has run

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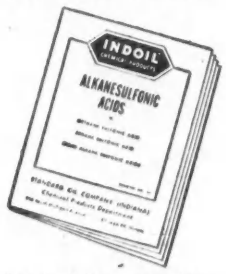

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below requirements throughout the entire year and the market has never been brought to the leveling off stage. Buying conditions at present are definitely tight with no indication of easement in sight.

Sulphuric — Supplies continued relatively tight last week with tankcar shipments more difficult to secure than carboys. Demand was active with shortages noted in some out of town areas as a result of high transportation rates and to scattered shutdowns at producing plants occasioned by labor disputes. The market may be described as firm but without price change.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — An export quota of 8,500 tons of aluminum sheet, plate, and strip has been established for the fourth quarter of 1948, the Department of Commerce announced through its Office of International Trade. Aluminum sheets, plates, and strips were added to OIT'S positive list on August 25, 1848, and since that time have required licenses for shipment to any destination except Canada. For the balance of the third quarter, however, no overall ceiling was set on exports of these commodities. Sufficient time has now elapsed to allow importing nations to provide OIT with statements of their aluminum requirements, and for OIT to evaluate these requirements against available supplies.

Cadmium—Priced higher at $2 per pound for ingots or sticks and $2.10 for patent shapes delivered. In supply sources it was stated that inventories are lower with demand increasing.

Copper—Production of refined copper in October was placed at 101,436 tons by the Copper Institute. In September production amounted to 102,976 tons. Output outside the United States was 90,836 tons, compared with 83,448 tons in the preceding month. Total production in October was 192,272 tons, against 186,424 tons in September. Domestic deliveries to customers were 112,580 tons in October, compared with 122,936 in September. Deliveries outside the United States were 73,298 tons, against 74,083 in the previous month. Total deliveries in October were 185,878 tons, compared with 197,021 in September. Domestic stocks on October 31 were 76,371 tons and foreign 157,894, making a combined total of 234,265 tons, against 228,621 tons on September 30. Average daily deliveries in the United States during October were 3,632 tons, compared with 4,098 in September.

Lead—Importations of lead from foreign supply sources are running ahead of a year ago on a nine month's average. August imports were below the preceding month but according to trade reports, the September total will show an increase. Bureau of Mines states that consumers' stocks of lead decreased 7 percent from 112,338 to 103,755 tons in August. Inventories of soft lead declined 10 percent, antimonial lead 6 percent and scrap metals 16 percent. Stocks of drosses and residues increased. Lead imported in August totaled 28,194 tons, a decrease of 8 percent from July. Pigs and bars made up 75 percent of the total, nearly half of which came from Mexico. Ore and matte accounted for 17 percent or 4,987 tons and originated mostly in Bolivia. Only 29 tons of base bullion, from the Union of South Africa, were imported in August.

Quicksilver—Consuming demand has shown no appreciable improvement. Imports have kept the market supplied and according to trade reports, total arrivals this year may establish a peacetime record. The price range extends from $76 to $78 per flask, depending upon the quantity involved.

Exports of metallic mercury from Italy in the first eight months of 1948 totaled 691.2 tons, a considerable increase over exports for the same period of 1947 totaling 431.7 tons, but far below exports for the first eight months of 1938 totaling 1,158.4 tons

San Francisco—Demand is good, supplies short. The market was a bit tighter, but prices were steady. Metal was quoted at $82 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—After remaining steady most of the week, selling pressure increased at the close and the market declined. The official closing price for silver bullion in New York was 73¾c. per ounce, a decline ½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce	
	New York	London
High	Oct. 6, 1948—77½c.	Oct. 4, 1948—47d.
Low	Aug. 13, 1948—72¾c.	Aug. 13, 1948—44d.

Tin—According to Washington advices, stocks of pig tin held by the Office of Metals Reserve which were available for sale on October 31, were 44,814 tons, an

salt cake
98%-99% PURE
Available from Saskatchewan Mineral's new natural sodium sulphate plant a Chaplin, Saskatchewan.
• Independent analysis give purity in EXCESS of 98% (figures and sources on request).
• Productive capacity at peak, 150,000 tons per year.
Reliability of Deliveries:
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New York 13, New York

increase of 3,239 tons for the month and 29,259 tons since the first of the year.

Zinc—Higher prices have been named for prime western zinc. All smelters have not announced higher prices but it was stated these interests were not offering at former selling levels. The market, at East St Louis was quoted at 17½c. per pound and at 18.15c. New York. The procrastination of some major sellers in announcing an advance has aggrevated the stabilizing of the market at a higher selling basis.

Emulsol Names Canadian Agent

The Emulsol Corporation, manufacturer of surface active chemical specialties, Chicago, has appointed the Charles Albert Smith Company, 123 Toronto, Ontario, Canada, sales representative for Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces. The Smith organization maintains a branch office at 315 Yorevil'e square, Montreal.

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Should have good contacts with manufacturers here and abroad, as well as thorough knowledge of consuming industries overseas. Please give full particulars in writing.

CONTINENTAL ORE CO.
500 Fifth Ave., New York 18

Antimony Sulphide Export Quotas for Oct.-Dec. Set

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has announced country export quotas for antimony sulphide for the fourth quarter of 1948. The quotas for the product, which bears census schedule B number 839900, are as follows, in pounds:—

ECA Countries—	
Austria	1,000
France	3,000
Netherlands	1,000
Portugal	2,000
ECA Territories—	
British Territories—	
Hongkong	1,000
Latin America—	
Argentina	1,000
Brazil	5,000
Colombia	4,000
Costa Rica	650
Cuba	2,000
Ecuador	1,000
Guatemala	500
Mexico	500
Peru	500
Salvador	250
Uruguay	250
Far East—	
China	1,500
Philippine Republic	250
Middle East—	
Syria	1,000
Total	26,400
Undistributed reserve	3,600
Total authorized allocation	30,000

Madison Glue Elects Bersch As President

The Madison Glue Corporation, Madison, Ind., has elected George W. Bersch president, to succeed Ray B. Williams, who has sold his interest in the company and resigned as president and director. Other officers elected were: — Vice-president, Herman K. Sloman; treasurer, Leo P. Wolfschlag; secretary, Herbert L. Lyon, and assistant secretary, Jacob H. Bersch.

Witco Names Vice-President

Benjamin W. Lewis has been appointed vice-president of the Witco Chemical Company in charge of western sales of the manufactured products division. Mr. Lewis has been with Witco twenty-two years, and has been active in technical development and sales promotion during that period. The list of manufactured products under his supervision includes metallic stearates, paint driers, sunolite wax, rust preventatives, and other manufactured items. His headquarters will be in the Witco offices in the Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill.

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ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY

PHOSPHORUS (Yellow or White)	PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE	PHOSPHORIC ACID
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE	SODIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE	POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE	POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE	HYPOPHOSPHITES
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS	OXALIC ACID (Powdered or Crystal)

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New York Office:
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NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH
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Chlorides	0.020%
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Widely used as a preservative in beverages and foods, in photographic developers, dyeing and printing of textile fabrics, lithography and engraving preparations, and as a fine chemical reagent.

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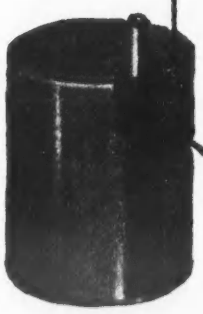
These Por-Cans are particularly designed for packaging thin liquids. The seamed on heads and electric lap-weld construction provides unusual strength and guarantees against leakage.

The tight-sealed, easy pouring spout makes this container ideal for any liquid product.



PUSH-PULL SPOUT No. 594LPV has the same basic construction as the Swivel-Spout can, but the tube spout has advantages in handling some liquids.

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PLANTS AT: CHICAGO — JERSEY CITY — NEW ORLEANS

Diamond Alkali Dedicates

—Continued from page 5

and repair. Instrumentation has been provided to facilitate automatic control of operations wherever practicable.

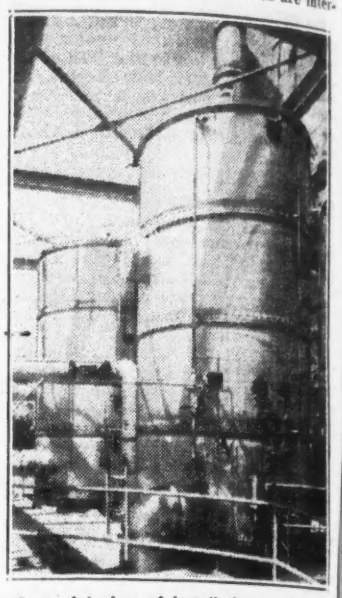
"Color-coding" or banding at intervals of piping, valves and vessels, promotes maximum safety of operations to personnel and equipment. Pipelines carrying hydrogen, caustic or chlorine are banded in yellow or orange to signify "dangerous"; while black, blue, green or gray bands mark those lines containing brine, water and air considered "safe." Fire protection equipment is painted red, while safety showers are indicated in bright blue.

Process improvements worked out by members of the company's research and engineering departments and incorporated in the plant include, among others: brine treatment by a "hot process", which, in replacing the conventional "cold method," not only accelerates the action to reduce the time required, but also results in more complete and uniform removal of impurities from the brine solution; liberal utilization of glass and stoneware equipment for cooling and drying chlorine gas; and liquefaction of chlorine in threestage 100 ton centrifugal refrigeration machines, the heat exchange being effected directly in a shell-and-tube condenser, with "Freon" on the shell side and chlorine in the tubes.

The supply of salt is located at a salt dome at Barbers' Hill, Tex. Here, 400,000 gallons of fresh water per day are pumped into the dome from one of two wells, dissolving the salt and returning the brine to the surface. This solution, 25 percent salt and 75 percent water, is pumped into a gunite coated reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons capacity at the well site, and then carried through a cast iron pipeline to a 650,000 gallon open storage reservoir at the Houston works. Nearly 2,000 tons of brine are pumped daily from the salt wells to the plant.

Use of the so-called "hot process" in place of the convention "cold" method of brine treatment is regarded by the company's engineers as a refinement of considerable importance in chlorine-caustic soda production technique. Reaction time is shortened, less space is needed to house required equipment, and effectiveness and uniformity of impurity removal are increased, according to the company.

Another advanced concept of engineering design, it said, is reflected in the dual set-up provided for chlorine production. The two systems of equipment duplicate or "backstop" each other. Both are interconnected and operate in parallel. This means that chlorine processing can be maintained on a continuous basis. As some units in either system are shut down periodically for cleaning or repair, an additional load is applied to the corresponding units in the other system. Thus, maximum flexibility of operations can be achieved to meet normal requirements at all times without seriously lowering total production or reducing efficiency of the operations effected.



A partial view of installations at the company's new chlorine and caustic soda plant, showing first effect evaporator bodies in which caustic concentration is accomplished.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has granted an 11c. per hour wage increase to members of the Alkaline Salt Workers Union at its Trona plant.

CUPROUS CHLORIDE

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CHARLES L. GULICK CO., INC.

110 E. 42nd St.

New York 17, N. Y.

Caustic Soda Oct.-Dec. Export Quotas Announced

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has announced country export quotas for caustic soda, solid of flake, for the fourth quarter of 1948. The quotas for the product, which bears census schedule B number 837300, are as follows, in pounds:—

ECA Countries—	
Denmark	1,100,000
Greece	160,000
Netherlands	4,000,000
ECA Territories—	
British Territories—	
Hongkong	2,750,000
Malayan Federation and Singapore	1,100,000
Netherlands Territories—	
Netherlands Indies	5,150,000
Latin America—	
Argentina	5,000,000
Bolivia	80,000
Brazil	20,000,000
Chile	2,000,000
Colombia	4,175,000
Costa Rica	240,000
Cuba	3,000,000
Dominican Republic	400,000
Ecuador	240,000
Guatemala	400,000
Haiti	80,000
Honduras	240,000
Mexico	14,000,000
Nicaragua	400,000
Panama	300,000
Paraguay	250,000
Peru	2,000,000
Salvador	320,000
Uruguay	2,000,000
Venezuela	2,400,000
British Commonwealth—	
Australia	3,600,000
Union of South Africa	2,250,000
Far East—	
China	3,600,000
Korea	650,000
Philippine Republic	6,500,000
Siam	80,000
Middle East—	
Ceylon	450,000
India	25,000,000
Iran	240,000
Lebanon	80,000
Pakistan	6,000,000
Total	120,235,000
Special projects	12,500,000
Undistributed reserve	11,265,000
Total authorized allocation	144,000,000

G.E. Names Donnalley Silicones Plant Manager

The General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Dr. James R. Donnalley manager of its silicone manufacturing plant at Waterford, N. Y.

Dr. Donnalley joined the company in 1943 as a member of the staff of the chemical section of its research laboratory, where he worked on fundamental silicone chemistry. He was loaned to the resin and insulation materials division in the following year to work on pilot work for silicones and design of the Waterford plant. In 1946 he was transferred to the chemical engineering division of the chemical department to take charge of the Waterford group.

Dow Chemical Offers Stock to Employees

The Dow Chemical Company has announced the availability of 105,176 shares of its common stock for purchase by 15,000 employees of the company and certain of its subsidiaries and associated companies under a pay check deduction plan. Offering price of the stock was set at $44.31 and employees were invited to request the prospectus explaining details of the plan.

The plan permits subscriptions up to one share for each $200 of the individual employee's annual wage or salary, payable over a year's period by payroll deduction, and there are options of paying up, reducing or cancelling subscriptions. Directors and elected officers are not eligible to subscribe. The offer expires December 6.

Mathieson Engages Gifford

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has added Henry Gifford to the staff of its heavy chemical sales division, and has assigned him to Tennessee and adjoining states, with headquarters in Chattanooga. Mr. Gifford was formerly a member of the sales staff of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and was previously associated with the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation.

Columbia Chemical Names Advertising Assistant

James C. Plunkett has been named assistant advertising manager for the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager for the division, announced November 17.

Prior to his appointment with the Columbia Chemical Division, Mr. Plunkett edited the *Electrical Merchandising News*, dealer publication of the Residential Sales Department, Duquesne Light Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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COBALT CARBONATE
Finely ground pink powder of low alkali content. Metal content—45%.

COBALT SULPHATE
Free-flowing, red crystal of uniform, small, particle size, readily soluble. Metal content—21%.

Standard packages of 100-lb. kegs and 400-lb. barrels. Quantities less than 100-lbs. also available. All finest quality, guaranteed full metal content. Write for prices and samples. Can make shipment same day order is received.

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Douglass SULPHUR CO.
P.O.Box 231 HOUSTON, TEXAS

Red Squill Tentative Reference Powder Ready

A "fortified" red squill powder, having an LD 50 percent of approximately 300 mg/kg, has been prepared under the auspices of a group, representing manufacturers, consumers, and assayers, which has been working during the past twenty months with D. Glen Crabtree, of the Wildlife Research Laboratory, United States Department of the Interior, on a standardized method of bioassay. This powder is available as a tentative reference for comparison of squill of unknown potency. Studies are under way in five laboratories in this country and in others in England and the Netherlands.

Research data are not yet sufficient to determine the ultimate value of the reference powder. Tests reported by two laboratories over a period of several months showed no loss of toxicity and no caking. Reports from others are invited.

The red squill tentative reference powder is packed in vacuum tin canisters containing 48 grams. These are available at $2 each, or $1 in lots of six or more, from the National Pest Control Association, 3019 Fort Hamilton parkway, Brooklyn 13, N. Y. Complete directions for using the reference are available at request.

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Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments

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Agricultural Chemicals

Pyrethrum concentrate and liquids were advanced last week in response to an earlier upward revision in pyrethrum flowers. Some producers have advanced the price of DDT others are naming former quotations. Sabadilla seed activated ground with lime was priced lower in an effort to stimulate buying interest. More aggressive buying on the part of feed interests caught the markets for dried blood and tankage in short supply and prices for both materials were advanced. Superphosphate remained firm with sufficient supplies of normal to meet requirements. There was no indication of any easement in coke-oven ammonium sulphate for the remainder of the fertilizer season. A new potash plant is expected to be completed by March or April. Sodium nitrate is moving steadily into regular consuming channels. An advance in cyanamid will become effective November 29.

Imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during August, totaling 132,000 short tons with a value of $5,470,000, were 18 percent greater by volume and 38 percent greater by value than for a year ago, according to the National Fertilizer Association. Receipts of nitrogenous materials increased, but those of phosphate materials and "other fertilizers" decreased. There were no imports of potash materials this August or last August. Cumulative imports for the first eight months of the year totaled 1,083,000 tons, with a value of $44,483,000. The tonnage increase over the same period last year amounted to 15 percent, with gains reported for all but phosphate materials.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Definitely scarce, with coke-oven sulphate production heavily under contract for the fertilizer season on the basis of $45 per ton, bulk, at the ovens. Demand was active and considerably in excess of stocks available. Importations for eight months ending August 31 amounted to 67,035 tons, compared with 76,083 tons for the same time in 1947. Exports during this period were 84,655 tons in 1948, against 42,876 in 1947.

Castor Pomace—Production is heavily under contract at present, and the movement of material is confined to these regular channels. No spot material was offered.

Dried Blood—Sales in the New York market were reported at $9.25 per unit of ammonia, an advance of 50c. Chicago quoted $9. This is the first time in many weeks that the local market has been established at a premium over Chicago. The feed trade continued the principal buyers.

Fish Meal—Firm, with prices for menhaden meal unchanged in the Baltimore area. Offerings light, and available stocks apparently well held at present. Sardine meal priced at $130 per ton for 65 percent protein, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Hoof Meal—Demand quiet, with stocks available in the Chicago market at $7 per unit of ammonia, but no sales reported at this figure.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm, with demand absorbing stocks as rapidly as made available. Shipping conditions are favorable at Chilean supply sources, but the maritime strike on the Pacific coast has been in progress for nine weeks, and there has been plenty of disturbance along the Atlantic seaboard also.

Tankage—Priced higher here and in Chicago at $8.75 per unit of ammonia. Stocks limited, with the feed trade taking material at the advanced figures.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment, and the market, while firm, showed a satisfactory degree of balance. Exports in August are placed at 106,598 tons by NFA. Included in this amount were 41,084 tons of Florida land pebble, 71 tons of other rock and 65,443 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock. Total exports from January 1 through August 31 amounted to 992,017 tons, compared with 1,338,925 tons for the corresponding period in 1947.

Superphosphate—Market position steady under a seasonal increase in demand from mixers, with stocks meeting requirements in most areas promptly. The firm prices named for rock and the recent advance in the sulphuric acid market have furnished a firm background to superphosphate. August exports of normal amounted to 81,195 tons, compared with 44,125 tons for the same month a year ago. Total exports for eight months were 196,979 tons, against 168,581 tons for the same period last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20 per cent, for aerosol bombs, 15c. per lb.
liquid, 20 to one basis 2 grams pyrethrins, odorless base, 25c. per gal.
liquid, 20 to one, regular basis, 25c. per gal.
liquid, 30 to one basis 3 grams pyrethrins, odorless base, $1.40 per gal.
liquid, 30 to one, regular base, $1.33 per gal.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Contract shipments have been made regularly and in most instances are flush with schedules. Owing to the sold-ahead condition of output, producers are not in a position to consider new business, and probably will not be until March. Occasional boxcar shortages have been reported, but only for temporary periods. It is stated that the construction of a new plant will be completed by March or April. Exports of muriate in August amounted to 6,048 tons. Exports for eight months ending August 31 totaled 49,484 tons, compared with 55,190 and 51,847 tons for corresponding periods in 1947 and 1946, respectively.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market is quiet. Supplies are adequate. Inquiry off. Prices are steady. Quotations are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.20 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x20 meal. Fish meal, $130 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

DDT—Prices were advanced 2c. per pound to 36c. in carlots for technical by some producers, others did not revise former quotations. As previously noted the market has shown a steadier tendency of late. Production has been gradually gaining and it is generally believed that inventories have been reduced. In one producing quarter it was stated that profits at current price levels are slim if any.

Hexyethyl Pyrophosphate—It is stated that this material is now taking the place of hexaethyl tetraphosphate in the insecticide trade. The price is 80c. per pound in drums f.o.b. the works.

Pyrethrum — Market quotations have been advanced for the different potencies of this material. Concentrate, dewaxed 20 percent for aerosol bombs is priced at $7.25 to $7.50 per pound in drums f.o.b. the works. Liquid 20 to one basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc odorless base $5.75 per gallon and regular base $5.65 per gallon in drums, works. Liquid 30 to one, basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc odorless base $9.55 per gallon in drums, works, and regular base $9.43 per gallon in drums, works. The upward revision is attributed to the recent advance in pyrethrum flowers which were marked up 20 percent in October.

Sabadilla Seed—Activated ground with lime is priced lower at 29c. to 30c. per pound in barrels. Buying interest seasonally quiet with stocks fairly free.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Sulphur continued to move freely into industrial channels under the maintenance of a heavy miscellaneous industrial demand. Stocks are sufficient to meet requirements promptly and the market position is described as steady. Pyrites is moving into regular contract channels at former price levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

National Fertilizer Association

—Continued from page 7

potentially adverse factor in next year's outlook deserves special notice. We have heard, from sources which have heretofore proved to be reliable, that the army is planning to increase its shipments of nitrogen to U. S.-occupied areas next year. This projected increase is of such magnitude that to bring it about would not only require all the nitrogen that the ordinance plants can make plus the entire output of one plant whose production is

Russell Coleman

subject to army option, but would also necessitate the commandeering of a substantial tonnage of our commercial production. This, of course, would result in a reduction of the nitrogen that would be available to American farmers.

I consider it imperative that every member of the National Fertilizer Association should immediately get in touch with his respective senators and congressmen and advise them of this potential action so that they will be alert to protect the interests of the American farmer by insisting that the nitrogen shipped to U.S.-occupied countries not be increased above the tonnage shipped during each of the preceding two years. On the contrary these shipments should be decreased.

[Officials of the Department of the Army denied November 18 that they plan to call upon the commercial fertilizer industry to export nitrogen fertilizers to the occupied areas next year. They said flatly they were contemplating "making no inroads on commercial production."

They said that while supplies of nitrogen fertilizers in the occupied areas are still far short of requirements, production of nitrogen in both Japan and Germany is increasing. Present export levels will be continued through next year and it is hoped that in the following year they may be reduced.]

Broadening Fertilizer Markets

As production approaches demand, said Russell Coleman, president of the association, the fertilizer industry must be alert to new and broader markets in its field. Fertilizer consumption has more than doubled in the past decade, but the significance of that trend for the future is not clear, and as he saw it, that significance is not so pertinent as is the geographic shift which has increased fertilizer use in the West ten times.

The influence of prices for farm products was adduced by Mr. Coleman as important with reference to use of fertilizer. But, he believed that the depletion of fertility for the cultivation of high-priced crops would be a continuing factor. He felt, also, that a further broadening of the fertilizer market would come through the application of new technics to well-established farm products. Increasing yields of tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, rice, and other crops were noted as indicators in that direction.

Illustrating with lantern slides, Mr. Coleman went on to answer his own question:—"How can this new technic affect fertilizer consumption?" He said that the corn area of the Southeast could treble its production by proper fertilization and management—and that would need fertilizer, of course. Potentially great is the use of fertilizer in the development of livestock pasturing in the Southeast. Other parts of the country present similar opportunities. But, the matter is largely one of the national economy." If the demand for farm products and farm prices remain high, there is every reason to believe that the demand for fertilizers will continue to increase. If, on the other hand, the demand for farm commodities is reduced, the farmer can produce most economically only by reducing his acreage and increasing his per acre production through increased fertilizer application. If the farmer can be taught this fact, then the relative position of the fertilizer industry is good, regardless of economic conditions."

Soil-Conditioning Service

Tying in with Mr. Coleman's reference to new technics came an illustrated talk on nitrogation, nitrojection, and soil fumigation by F. H. Leavitt, technologist for the agricultural department of the Shell Chemical Corporation. This reported the application of anhydrous ammonia in the Imperial valley in California. This type of soil-conditioning service requires a substantial investment of capital for equipment, which includes a fleet of tankcars of 50,000-pound capacity and 225-pound pressure test, and 15,000 steel cylinders, of 150-pound capacity and 800-pound test. The cylinders cost an average of $50 each.

In practice, the ammonia, in cylinders, is carried to distribution points in trucks which each hold 126 of them, and cost from $18,000 to $20,000 apiece. Two trucks are needed for each distributing point, and 1½-ton trucks must be available for transporting the cylinders from depots to fields. Some distributors operate as many as fourteen such trucks.

Nitrogation has been found effective on a wide variety of crops in the irrigated portions of California, as comparative pictures of treated and untreated rows showed. The speaker commented on various methods of hooking up the cylinders shown in the photographs and said that the volume of material delivered to the field was governed by the size of the aperture selected. Nitrojection has grown, Mr. Leavitt continued, from original one-cylinder setups to present large units carrying twenty-one cylinders at a time and using tools with a 39-foot spread. The company has developed its own self-sealing nitrojection shanks, which do not require a drag or shank-closure apparatus, even though they inject ammonia vapor into the soil at the rate of 2 cubic-feet per linear foot of travel. The speaker discussed the use of nitrojection equip-

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ment in soil fumigation against root-knot nematodes.

Effects of Chemicals on Soil

Further practical, factual evidence in refutation of the popular allegation that chemical fertilizers ruin the soil and wreck the health of those who consume farm products was presented by Dr. Firman E. Bear, professor of agricultural chemistry and chairman of the soils department at Rutgers University. He started with the ninety-five-year records of experimentation at Rothamsted, England, and he adduced many records from areas in the United States on comparative values and effects of manures and chemical fertilizers. He emphasized the point that manures do not contain any hormone or other peculiar substance of special value in the soil, and he added comment on the beneficial effects on bovine metabolism of the addition of urea and other chemicals to feeds.

Dr. Bear, however, had a word of warning advice on the use of chemical fertilizer, or any other kind, as a substitute for good agricultural management. Too large a percentage of the land on many farms, he said, is being devoted to cultivated crops. Many thousands of acres once covered with hay and pasture crops for horse-feed purposes have been torn up by tractor-pulled plows. He urged that more attention be paid to protecting the land against erosion. Declaring that, without fertilizers, agriculture would long ago have been compelled to adopt better systems of soil management, the speaker said that it was "high time that the fertilizer industry began to think seriously about the means by which land can be kept productive without the use of fertilizer. It would be well advised to conduct an educational campaign and finance research projects on the value of sod crops, the possibilities in the growing of legumes, the practices by which soil erosion can be brought under control, and the means by which badly eroded land can be restored to usefulness. The current outcry of the organic-farming advocates is a mere 'tempest in a teapot' in comparison to what may happen if the industry fails to put a stop to the use of fertilizer as substitute for soil conservation. Fertilizers will, if rightly employed, make poor land good. But it would be more in keeping with their potentialities if they were used to make good land better."

Fertilizer and lime in liberal quantities constitute the major factors making for a new, successful, and profitable livestock enterprise in the Southeast, said Dr. C. C. Murray, Director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station. The main requirements, in addition to lime, are nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. However, the need for the minor elements in an adequate fertilizer program for pastures in certain parts of the South cannot be overlooked. Farmers find that, as a result of applying fertilizer, their pastures become more productive and more nutritious. Broomsage, running briars, and weeds disappear, and in their place are found white clover, bluegrass, and other desirable species of plants.

"June grazing in January" in the South is now a reality, according to Dr. Murray. As a three-year average, the net return from a well-fertilized Winter pasture was well above that from similar areas which had received no fertilizer. Milk from cows pastured during the Winter contained 232 percent more carotene and 81 percent more vitamin A than did milk received from barnfed cows. The milk from the pastured cows is of superior nutritional value to the consumer, Dr. Murray declared.

Relationships with TVA

Discussions of common interests with the association over the past year had left the Tennessee Valley Authority with the conviction that important areas of activity existed which offered opportunities for constructive relationships that would advance the public interest—that was the message of Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the TVA board. Both agencies purpose the improvement of agriculture and the better use of the land. Both, he said, furnish fertilizer materials for that purpose: TVA prefers to limit its relatively small contribution to a "long-range educational program under distribution arrangements . . . primarily through farmers' associations and cooperatives." It believes that to transfer distribution to the industry's channels "would add nothing to and might subtract much" from its ability to help in the improvement of agriculture in its area, and might not "even serve the long-run interest of the fertilizer industry."

Mr. Clapp said that the TVA program had increased the fertilizer industry's markets by demonstrating the value of fertilizer. In support of this he said that the increase in the consumption of commercial fertilizer in the Tennessee valley had been 232.3 percent from 1935 to 1948, compared with an increase of 63.5 percent in adjoining areas in four States. The stimulating effects of the program are being exerted also, he said, through its development of diversified and better managed agriculture, especially in the areas of pasturage. Row-crop acreage in the valley decreased 19 percent while the national acreage increased 2 percent. Smaller acreage, he said, required heavier fertilization. The benefits to be expected from the TVA research and experimentation in new processes and new products also were presented with the following conclusion:—

If more of the fertilizer and chemical industries will study the results and discoveries of this research—as some of you are doing—and if you can adopt and adapt these results in your program to expand production, we believe you may put yourself in a position for the first time to serve adequately the tremendous, the almost unlimited soil-fertility needs and requirements of the nation's breadbasket—the Central West.

The problems on which TVA is working at Muscle Shoals are your problems and the nation's problems. They are problems that involve the future of the nation's agriculture and the security and survival of our people. If those problems are to be solved, if the fertilizer needs of the Central West are to be supplied and the Western phosphate reserves are to be utilized, it will take the best efforts of industry and government to do it. When I say government I do not mean just TVA; the land-grant colleges, the extension services, and many other agencies of government are committed to the solution of these problems.

Here then I think is where we find a natural and hopeful ground for agreement and cooperation with your industry. For its part TVA is wholly committed to a cooperative policy with industry, with farmers, and with other agencies of government. There are great and challenging tasks ahead. I think it is our mutual duty and obligation to work together and approach those tasks with courage and imagination.

Labor Problems

The future of labor problems depends on the trend in relationships between employer and employee, said Ray M. Suter, director of industrial relations for the Ohio Chamber of Commerce. He held that geographic factors, arising from the migration of industry westward and southward, outweighed directly human aspects of employment relations and transcended union problems. Migration carries with it the concept that wage scales follow the plant.

The increasing proportion of female employees may have a particular effect on labor relations, Mr. Suter said. The views of women do not always parallel those of union leaders. The latter are basic in all problems, as it cannot always be foreseen what labor wants, by way of its organizations. Unions now challenge management's control of profits, demand a part in managerial problems and functions and apparently are willing to accept a part in the responsibilities—as defined by themselves.

Bureaucracy is the greatest threat of unionism, according to Mr. Suter. It now commands more loyalty than is given to management. It is expanding as the gains of labor approach the demands of unions. There are some indications in organized labor of dissatisfaction with leadership, but the number of organized workers continues to grow. The attitude of government will have a strong influence in the trend of unionism. How this will be manifested can be but conjectured.

Increased production is the "master weapon in the fight for freedom" as that battle is seen by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Roanoke (Va.) Public Warehouse. It must be used to make the United States so bright that its example will triumph with the seventy nations now uncertain in the clash of the American and Soviet ideologies. Increased production must be applied for the successful pursuit of the endeavors to make Europe self-sufficient and self-reliant, until industrial resumption there really has got going. Freed from Soviet sabotage, Europe would recover in a few years, he opined.

What Mr. Johnston called "socialism and communism" will not work, he said, because "socialists and communists" will not work, having no incentive to do so. The profit motive alone will advance human welfare. Enterprise is not free in Europe: cartels predominate. It can be helped more by industry - to - industry methods than by the efforts of government to government. Increased productive efficiency must be established in Europe to lift the load of world care from the shoulders of the United States. That is the way Mr. Johnston sees it.

Among other features of the convention were the showing of the new NFA movie, "What's in the Bag?", a barbeque by the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company at Druid Hills park, and the customary dinner, at which C. T. Prindeville, vice-chairman of the board, was master of ceremonies.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Price schedules of bichromate of potassium and sodium and on chromate of sodium were increased ½ cent per pound, effective immediately and for 1949 delivery, was announced by a major producer.

Consuming demand continued restricted to small quantities for prompt delivery last week. Consumers of most materials showed little inclination to build inventories. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels, with the exception of egg yolk, which was raised 3 cents per pound. The price index was unchanged at 366.0, compared with 369.1 last month and 387.1 at this time last year.

Advance in egg yolk was the result of increased demand and limited stocks for spot delivery. The higher cost of frozen eggs, was a contributing factor. Other egg products were unchanged though firmer in tone.

The call for sizing materials was of a hand to mouth character. Prices were unchanged and generally steady. Corn dextrin and starch continued in limited request and reflected the bumper corn crop now being harvested. Interest in potato starch was moderate and confined to immediate delivery. Prices were fairly steady at the recent decline for shipment from Maine, while Idaho grinders raised quotations fractionaly, which removed them competitively from the eastern market. A good inquiry was noted for high grade tapioca which was scarce here and for shipment from Brazil. Stocks of this grade in that country were reported practically exhausted. Low and medium grades were in light demand.

Tanners interest in replacements of tanning materials continued conspicuous by its absence last week. Inquiry was inactive for requirements for the latter part of this or early next year. Prices for shipment were unchanged and generally steady. Reports from primary markets stated that 3,000 tons of Paraguayan quebracho extract was sold at 2 cents per pound below current quotations to the British government through a special arrangement. Lower prices were later withdrawn and shipments were maintained at the higher level.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 3c. per lb.
Potassium bichromate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium bichromate, ½c. per lb.
chromate, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
366.0	366.0	369.1	387.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Good consuming demand continued to take the major portion of the output, reducing producers' inventories. Market was steady at current quotations.

Bichromates—Tight supply conditions continued to restrict sales of material for shipment abroad. Production moved steadily against former contracts for delivery during the fourth quarter. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

ported hand to mouth. Prices were unchanged and steady. Strength in tallow created a firmer tone in the sulphonated grade.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—A good volume of business was reported for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady for both albumin and dried soluble blood.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand continued restricted to prompt needs, with little interest shown beyond 30 day requirements. Quotations were without change and steady.

Corn Starch—New business was reported confined to hand to mouth buying, though a moderate volume moved steadily into consuming channels. Prices were unchanged and well held. The corn crop as of November 1 was forecast at 3,649,510,000 bushels, by the Department of Agriculture an increase of 82,000,000 bushels above the estimate of the previous month. Final 1947 corn production totaled 2,400,952,000 bushels and the 10 year 1937-46 average was 2,813,529,000 bushels. The visible corn supply was increased 5,398,000 bushels to 15,908,000 bushels for the week ended November 13, compared with 8,152,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Egg Albumen—Active consuming inquiry, was noted for small lots and with supplies low, the market remained firm. The higher market for frozen whites also was a contributing factor. Edible flake was maintained at $2.65 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Stocks of technical also were limited and named at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, depending upon quantity. Egg production in October was indicated at 3,534,000,000, compared with 3,439,000,000 during the same month last year and the 1937-46 average of 2,640,000,000. January-October inclusive production totaled 47,913,000,000 against 48,298,000,000 for the same period in 1947 and the 10-year average, 41,636,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Good demand and limited supplies resulted in sellers raising prices 3c. per pound last week. Offerings were light and improved inquiry strengthened the market. Yolk was advanced to 96c. to $1.02 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Uncertainty of getting additional stocks from China also was a contributing factor.

Potato Starch—Business continued slow, with an occasional carlot reported sold for prompt delivery. Most transactions of late have been of the small lot variety. Carlots were quoted at 5¾c. per pound. New York delivery for shipment from Maine, while Idaho producers raised quotations to 6¼c., same basis, which kept them out of the eastern market. Less carlots on the spot were unchanged at 7½c. per pounds, ex warehouse.

Department of Agriculture has announced it will support the price of 1949 potato crop at 60 percent of parity instead of 90 percent, the current support level. Also the 1949 potato goal will be reduced 200,000 acres. Latest crop forecasts indicate this year's crop at about 431,000,000 bushels. Officials estimate that the record yield will throw at least 80,000,000 bushels of excess potatoes on the market.

Sago Flour—This market was quiet and unchanged. Supplies on the spot were scarce and quoted nominally at 8½c. per pound. Stocks afloat and for shipment was held at 8.40c. per pound, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were without change and fairly steady for the low and mediums grades, while the scarcity of high grade kept quotations firm for this material at 10½c. per pound, spot delivery. Stocks of this grade were reported exhausted in Brazil. Low grades were quoted at 6¼c. per pound, exdock and 6¾c. to 7c. ex-warehouse, as to quantity and mediums at 8½c. to 9¾c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark—Lack of offers for shipment from primary centers continued to affect trading. A good demand for sizable quantities was reported unsatisfied and quotations were unchanged and merely nominal. Recent imports consisted on resale material for shipment from India, as exportable sizes were unobtainable from Africa.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment at unchanged quotations received little interest from tanners. Business was inactive and the market remained entirely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Reports were current in the trade that 3,000 tons of Paraguayan quebracho extract was sold to the British government under special circumstances at 2c. per pound, below the fixed price. However, additional quantities were not available at the lower price and the market was maintained at the higher levels. Inquiry from American consumers continued for limited quantities for prompt shipment. Last week only 4,070 bags were received at New York from the Argentine against a former order.

Valonia—There was no improvement in the slow demand for this product last week. Cups were available for shipment at unchanged prices, with tanners showing no interest in replacements.

Wattle—Some 5,720 bags of extract were received at New York and 1,650 bales of bark at Baltimore last week, against previous contracts. Offers for shipment up to next January attracted little interest from consumers during the week. Prices were unchanged maintained at current levels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was generally quiet last week. Prices continued steady and the weekly market index remained unchanged at 156.9. Expectations were that most prices, barring unforeseen occurrences, would remain at current levels for the balance of the year.

Supplies of most products remained largely what they had been. Here and there, reports were heard that there were some easings, particularly among the intermediates, but for the most part they were minor and were not having any considerable effect on the market as a whole. Basic products were generally tight as to supply, although there were some cases in which arrivals of material from abroad were helping the domestic market. This was particularly true of crude naphthalene and cresylic acid.

There were a few stray reports abroad of a trend towards lessening demand, but the bulk of the industry could find no evidence of any true decreases in ordering. Most sellers were still giving all of their attention to the attempt to keep up with demand and in some cases to fill the back orders they had been carrying for some time.

Steel output fell off slightly during the week, but it was causing no particular concern among buyers of raw coaltar. Production was still geared to 99 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was merely 0.4 point below the figure for the previous week when the industry broke both peace-time and wartime records for production.

Last week's output was equivalent to 1,784,500 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 1,791,700 for the previous week. Production compared to 1,697,400 tons during the corresponding period a year ago, and to 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last Year
156.9	156.9	156.4	138.9

(For Current I see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—This material was still coming in for a heavy demand during the past week, and there were no indications that there would be any changes in this situation in the immediate future. Supplies were not at high levels, although generally speaking most buyers were able to obtain enough of the item to take care of their more urgent needs. There were no changes in the price structure reported during the week, but sellers were not sure how long this situation would continue. There were some reports that there might be revisions after the first of the year. Until that time, reliable sources felt that prices would hold unless there should be unexpected rises in such costs as labor or transportation.

Coaltar—Demand for this item was still at a high level during the past week and it was expected that there would be no slacking off in any great degree in the immediate future. Stocks were not entirely free as to availability, but the greatest shortage seemed to be affecting the buyers of the material in tankcar lots. Buyers of carload and less than carload quantities were reported to be in a slightly better position as far as having their orders filled was concerned. Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for this material and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate days to come.

Creosote—The heavy domestic production of this material, coupled with the high imports, was responsible for making a great deal of the product available on the market. Demand, sellers pointed out, was not at a weak point, but the supply of the product was so great as to make it impossible for the requests to absorb all of the material. Heavy supplies prevailed in nearly all quarters of the market, although there was one seller who said it was fortunately situated and was having no trouble in disposing of all the material it could make.

The material was still being quoted at 16c. to 19½c. per gallon. The lower price was established recently in face of the heavy supplies on the market, but not all sellers were willing to drop their prices. Some who were still on the high side of the range had repeatedly stated that they expect to maintain current quotations until the end of the year, at least. Some reliable sources stated that they expect conditions in the market, regarding both price and the supply and demand, to remain about what they are for the balance of this year.

Cresol—There were no changes reported in the price schedule for this material during the past week, and producers gave no indications that they were planning any for the immediate days to come. The demand for the domestic material was still strong and supplies of it were said to be none too free. The imported item was in a somewhat better position as to supply, for recent arrivals of goods from abroad had helped to increase the stocks of the item available to buyers in this country.

Cresylic Acid—There were still some shortages reported in the market for the domestic material during the past week. The item recently had been reported easing somewhat, but the overall picture showed a bit of tightness. Demand for it continued at a strong rate and could not be immediately satisfied in every case. The imported product had eased up as to supply, however. Arrivals of the product from abroad in good quantities had made the item freely available. In some cases, it was said that buyers were pretty well stocked up with all of the material that they would require for the immediate future and some importers were reported to have stocks on hand which they were holding in the hope of seeing an increase in the requests for the item. Pricewise, there were no revisions announced during the past week and there were no indications from producers that any were planned for the immediate future.

Naphthalene—Although there were said to be some shortages still prevailing in the market for the crude material, the supply was picking up and putting the market into a position that was closer to an even balance. Imports of the crude material had been arriving in fairly good quantities of late and this was helping the supply situation to a great extent. The refined material was not entirely free as to availability, although it was in a somewhat improved position. Stocks of it were not backing up on the market, but it was pointed out by one producer that should such a situation threaten, the production of the material could be easily adjusted to the crude. Pricewise, there were no revisions reported for either the crude or the refined, and there were no indications from producers that any such changes were contemplated for the immediate future at least.

Phenol—There was no great abundance of either the technical or the USP on the market last week. This was a condition that had been prevalent for some time, and, although there had been reports from time to time that there were easings in supply being noted, it could generally be said that the material was still none too freely available. There were no changes reported in the price schedules and there were no indications given by producers which implied that there would be any in the immediate future.

Pyridin—Demand for this material was still strong during the past week, and the indications were that it would continue that way for the immediate future at least. It was said that the denaturing grades were showing some tendency towards easing, but there were still shortages reported in the supply of the pharmaceutical grades. From time to time there had

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended November 13 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,245,531
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,252,715
Benzol	gals.	4,064,366
Coaltar	gals.	15,077,489
Creosote oil	gals.	839,093
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,992,850
Phenol	lbs.	235,993
Toluol	gals.	812,873
Xylol	gals.	183,352

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

benzol
toluol
xylol
phenol
cresols
xylenols
cresylic acid

coal chemicals

crystal free neutral oil
tar acid oils
pyridine
picolines
lutidines
quinoline
naphthalene
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate

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been some reports that the market for this item was easing a bit, but most sellers were not willing to commit themselves, and preferred to watch the market and see what would transpire in the weeks to come. Pricewise, the market was without particular feature, and there were no suggestions from producers which indicated that there were any price changes anticipated for the immediate days to come.

Solvent Naphtha—The crude material was still reported to be in a tight position as far as supply was concerned, and the demand for it continued to be felt at the strong rate that had been noted for some time. There were some reports that the refined material was becoming a bit easier as to supply, but they did not clearly indicate any considerable improvement, and the industry was still watching the item to see what might develop. The price schedules were reportedly unchanged during the period under review, and there were no suggestions that there might be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Toluol—Basically, the market for this material last week was just about what it had been for some time past. Prices were reported to be unchanged, and there were no indications that any were planned for the immediate future, although it was considered possible that there might be revisions in schedules after the first of the year. Some reports said that aviation gasoline used in the Berlin airlift was taking considerable quantities of this material, but the general opinion seemed to be that this was only one of the many reasons for the tightness of supply.

Xylol—There was no abundance of this material on the market last week, and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. Demand for use in aviation gasoline was keeping manufacturing facilities busy making toluol, where, in some cases, they might have been used in the manufacture of xylol. In general, the demand was strong, although it was reported that old, established customers were generally able to obtain enough of the material to satisfy their immediate wants. Pricewise, the market was quiet, and some sources said they could expect no revisions in schedules for the balance of the year, unless there should be such unforeseen events as increased labor or transportation costs. It was indicated, however, that there might be some revisions made in schedules after the first of the new year.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—Pricewise, the market for this material was reported quiet during the past week. Supplies were said to be ample to accommodate all normal ordering, but the demand had recently become a bit spotty. The situation was not serious, it was said, and requests for the item were still within the range of normality.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide—This material was reported to be in a comforable position during the past week, with the supply and demand reflecting a reasonably good balance. There were no changes reported in the price schedule and there was no word of any revisions under consideration.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide — Stocks of this material were reported to be somewhat on the tight side last week. Sellers reported that the demand for the product was continuing strong. Prices, however, were holding to their previous levels and there was no immediate word on any changes being planned.

Acid, Betaoxynaphthoic — The price range for this material was reportedly unchanged during the past week and there were no immediate indications that any revisions were being planned for the near future. Demand for the material was at good levels, although there was some tightness reported in the supply.

Acid, Salicylic—Supplies of the technical material were said to be at reasonably good levels during the past week and there was no particular change in the demand picture.

Acid, Tobias—There were no considerable changes noted in the market for this material during the past week. The product was still being quoted at 65c. a pound. Demand for the item was continuing at good levels, but the supply situation left something to be desired.

Benzaldehyde—There was a fairly good balance between supply and demand for the technical and USP during the past week, but otherwise there was no particular feature to the market. It was said that normal orders could be satisfied with reasonable promptness.

Betanaphthol — Pricewise, the re-

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sublimed and technical materials were reported to be in an unchanged condition during the past week. The resublimed was not in great demand and some companies had ceased manufacturing it for that reason. The technical was in a different position. One source stated that supplies of it were tight in the face of a good demand, while another quarter reported that the supply and demand pictures were about in balance. There had been reports that the supply of the material was showing some tendency towards easing, but these opinions were not uniform throughout the industry.

Metachloroanilin — There were some difficulties being encountered in obtaining raw materials, and the result was that the supply of this material continued to be somewhat on the tight side.

Metanitroparatoluidin — Tightness still prevailed in the market for this material during the past week, and there were no indications that any immediate easings could be expected. Pricewise, there were no changes reported.

Paranitroanilin—The price schedule for this material remained unchanged during the past week, and the market was without any special feature except for some reports that the supply situation seemed to be easing somewhat. There was nothing very considerable to this reported easing, however, and producers preferred to watch the item for a while in order to more definitely determine what would happen to it.

Paraphenylenediamine—There were no changes reported in price for this item during the period under review and the best that could be said for the supply situation was that it was at about fair levels when examined against the demand.

Paratoluidin—The supply of this material was still none too free, although it was reported that there was enough of it available for buyers to satisfy their more urgent demands. Pricewise, there was no activity reported in the market during the past week.

Paracresol—There was a report last week that the 98 percent material would go up in price to 50c. a pound on the first of December with one seller. There was no information forthcoming, however, on what would happen to the 92-94 percent. In general the supply situation of this material was on the tight side.

Phthalic Anhydride—The supply of this material continued to be tight during the past week, and despite recurring reports that there was some tendency towards easing, most sellers still classified it as a hard-to-get item and were not looking for great improvement in supply in the immediate future. One quarter of the industry had recently opened new manufacturing facilities, but they were not yet in full operation. Some material was being produced but it was not expected that the company would be in full scale commercial production until the first of the year. At that time, it was estimated that the plant would be able to make enough of the item to aggregate 8,000,000 pounds a year. Buyers of the item were pleased to note this fact, for they saw it as helping the generally tight supply situation of the market. Pricewise, the item was unchanged during the past week, following recent revisions in schedules and there was no word that any further changes were being planned for the immediate days to come.

Phenol Fourth Quarter Export Quotas Listed

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has announced country export quotas for phenol for the fourth quarter of 1948. The quotas for the product, which is assigned census schedule B number 802300, are as follows, in pounds:—

ECA Countries—	
Austria	200,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	550,000
Denmark	100,000
France	200,000
Germany, Bizone	455,000
Greece	5,000
Italy	50,000
Netherlands	650,000
Norway	20,000
Portugal	10,000
Sweden	330,000
Switzerland	300,000
United Kingdom	3,700,000
ECA Territories—	
British Territories—	
Hongkong	5,000
Latin America—	
Argentina	200,000
Brazil	50,000
Colombia	10,000
Mexico	10,000
British Commonwealth—	
New Zealand	12,000
Union of South Africa	5,000
Far East—	
China	60,000
Korea	5,000
Philippine Republic	5,000
Middle East—	
India	40,000
Total	6,952,000
Special projects	110,000
Undistributed reserve	438,000
Total authorized allocation	7,500,000

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General Aniline Employees Visit Research Center

Employees of the main office and several of the plants of the General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, were recently taken on a conducted tour of the company's central research laboratory in Easton, Pa. Included in the group, in addition to main office employees, were representatives from the Ansco division plant at Binghamton, N. Y.; Ozalid division plant at Johnson City, N. Y., and General Aniline Works plants at Rensselaer, N. Y., and Grasselli, N. J.

Ansul Chemical Marketing New Small Fire Extinguisher

Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wisc., is currently marketing a dry chemical fire extinguisher containing two pounds of its "Plus-Fifty" dry chemical. Designed for effective use by inexperienced operators in the small extinguisher field, the product is said to provide maximum protection for flammable liquid and electrical fires, and to be rechargeable on the spot after use.

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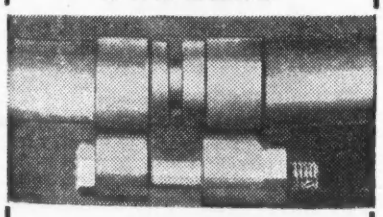

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Chrome Chemicals Fourth Quarter Allocations Listed

Country export quotas for chrome chemicals for the fourth quarter of 1948 have been announced by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The quotas, in pounds, for the various types, of chrome chemicals, with their census schedule B numbers, are as follows:—

	Chromic acid 830910	Potassium bichromate and chromate 833700	Sodium bichromate and chromates 833800
ECA Countries—			
Austria	12.500	10.000	10.000
Belgium-Luxembourg	55.000	40.000	145.000
Denmark	20.000	30.000	20.000
France	40.000	.....	30.000
Germany-Bizone	.....	.....	200.000
Greece	.....	40.000	5.500
Iceland	.....	.....	10.000
Netherlands	40.000	100.000	400.000
Norway	20.000	20.000	40.000
Portugal	3.000	.....	.....
Sweden	25.000	.....	24.000
Switzerland	25.000	50.000	160.500
Turkey	3.000	40.000	15.000
ECA Territories—			
British Territories—			
Hongkong	10.000	15.000	30.000
Netherlands Territories—			
Netherlands Indies	.....	.....	5.000
Latin America—			
Argentina	5.000	50.000	50.000
Bolivia	2.000	.....	.....
Brazil	2.000	80.000	275.000
Chile	3.000	25.000	100.000
Colombia	4.000	5.000	45.000
Cuba	.....	.....	35.000
Ecuador	.....	.....	40.000
Mexico	10.000	115.000	375.000
Nicaragua	.....	2.000	.....
Paraguay	.....	2.000	.....
Peru	.....	10.000	25.000
Salvador	.....	5.000	.....
Uruguay	2.000	20.000	100.000
Venezuela	.....	6.000	10.000
British Commonwealth—			
Union of So. Africa	3.000	.....	.....
Far East—			
China	10.000	50.000	200.000
Korea	.....	10.000	.....
Philippines, Rep. of	2.000	2.000	.....
Siam	.....	4.000	.....
Middle East—			
Egypt	.....	5.000	5.000
India	3.000	.....	.....
Iran	.....	2.000	.....
Lebanon	.....	5.000	4.000
Syria	.....	6.000	.....
Total	299.500	749.000	2.559.000
Special projects	10.000	55.000	275.000
Undistributed reserve	90.500	96.000	366.000
Total authorized allocation	400.000	900.000	3.000.000

U. S. Minerals Data Offered

Data on mineral deposits in the United States, recently released by the Bureau of Mines, include the following:—

Report of investigations 4344, "Investigation of the Cape Rozier Zinc-Copper-Lead Mine, Hancock County, Me."; report of investigations 4348, "Barite Deposits in the Ouachita Mountains, Montgomery, Poke and Pike Counties, Ark."; report of investigation 4352, "West Potal Magnetite Mines, Hunterdon County, N. J.," and report of Missouri Basin studies No. 18, "Mineral Deposits of Missouri."

Copies of the first three may be obtained free from the publications section of the bureau at 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh. Copies of the latter may be obtained for 20 cents from the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Freight-Absorption

—Continued from page 3

says the commission, such action amounts to a conspiracy.

"The Federal Trade Commission says that price uniformity is evidence of no competition and that only varying prices are competitive. If, by not absorbing freight, I keep my price above my competitor's in Chicago and receive no business, am I competitive? If I offer to sell in my competitor's natural markets at prices above his, am I competing? If I aggressively meet his price—and under the Robinson-Patman Act I can do no more—am I refraining from competing? If you receive two offers for the same item and one is known to the buyer and the seller to be higher than the other, would you give the higher-priced seller credit for a real competitive effort?

"Let us reduce this example to its simplest terms:—The Staley company, unable to sell our output in a so-called 'natural' market, takes a poke at a competitor by absorbing freight to pick up one or more of his customers. The competitor doesn't like it. He retaliates, and *ipso facto*, a conspiracy is created, says the commission. This is truly a strange definition of a conspiracy. A competitive action followed by a competitive reaction produces a conspiracy! On the other hand, if, fearful of the wrath of the commission, we remain in our own natural market and our competitor remains in his, so that each of us has a perfect monopoly, then the respective monopolies, undisturbed by reciprocal invasion, become competition. This definition of competition is as strange as the commission's definition of conspiracy."

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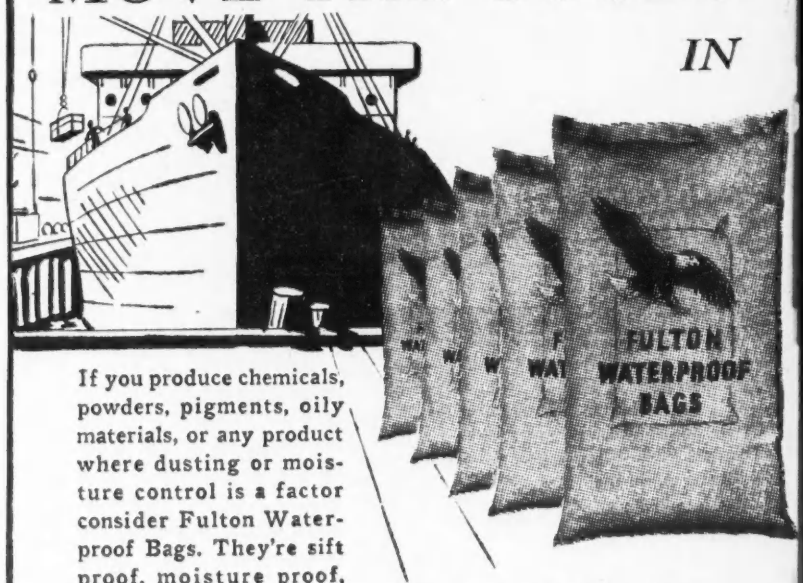

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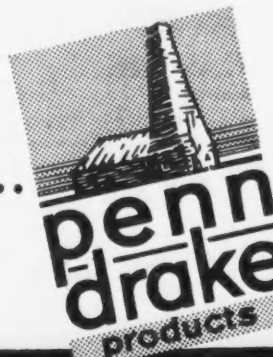

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Petroleum Derivatives

With buyers maintaining a stubborn resistance to the 35-cent advance in crude, petroleum derivatives last week continued firm all along the line. An unconfirmed report that one purchaser had decided to go along with the rise was countered by a sharp cut in Pennsylvania postings by one refiner. These developments, which tended to balance out one another, were viewed to be of minor importance by the trade. Most observers felt that the primary factor barring a general increase in crude was the long position of residual and distillate fuels.

Of additional interest in the crude market was the news that the Texas Railroad Commission is planning to shut down operations in 17 fields. The action, which primarily affects West Texas operators, was said to be a conservation measure to prevent wasteful flaring of oil well gas.

Meanwhile, aromatic solvents continued to be supplied on schedule to regular customers only. Inventories were still too meager to permit acceptance of either spot or export inquiries.

All aliphatics were in reasonably good supply. Most sellers were offering material to all comers. However, a spokesman for one concern pointed out that the continued scarcity of gasoline still had a limiting influence, preventing most producers from taking on any large-volume contract business.

Liquefied petroleum gases were narrower last week. Butane was particularly short, and propane was only slightly better off.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—With supplies continuing meager, makers of petroleum toluol and xylol last week were still turning away spot and export buyers. It was noted by at least one company that inquiries from abroad were becoming increasingly heavy, despite the fact that there was little or no chance of meeting foreign requirements from present inventories. Regular domestic customers, however, experienced little difficulty in obtaining material. Stocks of xylol were still somewhat greater than toluol supply levels, but shipments of both aromatics last week moved on schedule in considerable volume to all contract accounts. Although there was still some minor rumbling in the crude oil market, trade sources indicated that it had no real meaning as far as petroleum aromatics were concerned. Quotations were firm in all areas.

The price structure of higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was similarly stable during the week. The supply position remained reasonably good. In general, spot business was discouraged, although one maker of partial aromatics indicated that it was in a position to accommodate new accounts. Contract buyers were well supplied.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Ample quantities of this and other aliphatic solvents continued to be reported in the market last week. Sellers were still offering material to all comers. However, it was pointed out in one quarter that the gasoline situation was still snug, which meant that no large-volume contracts could be signed with any buyer without first surveying the long-range implications of such a transaction. Buying interest remained on a par with previous levels.

Lacquer Diluent—There was no indication of any imminent change in prices last week, which were maintained in all areas. Inventories remained reasonably plentiful, although hardly overflowing in view of the persisting shortage of gasoline. Nevertheless, neither contract nor spot customers had any difficulty in locating stocks during the week. Demand was moderate in the main.

Mineral Spirits — One producer described the situation as relatively tight. Supplies of this company were sufficient to handle the needs of all regulars as well as those of a limited number of spot buyers, but a spokesman for the concern indicated that any slight shift in demand would immediately dry up reserves. Elsewhere, offerings were freely available to all inquirers, although most sellers continued wary of any large-scale commitments. Demand was unchanged. Listings held at former levels.

Rubber Solvents—Supply conditions remained good during the period under review. Contract buyers, who receive first call on production, were, of course, well supplied. However, enough additional material was said to be available to permit continued offerings on the spot market. A word of caution was voiced in one quarter, however, because of the gasoline situation. With gasoline still tight, it was noted that no large volume sales could be transacted without first analyzing the long-range implications. Prices held.

Stoddard Solvent — Inventories were said to be reasonably short in one quarter last week. Sales were being made to both contract and spot customers, although in limited quantities to the latter. However, it was pointed out that current supply levels of that company were not high enough to withstand any noticeable increase in demand. Elsewhere, the situation was better, with offerings continuing freely to all comers. The gasoline shortage continued to limit the amount of excess aliphatic material afloat on the market and caution was still the watchword in regard to large-volume contracts. Quotations were stable.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Consuming inquiry was more or less on a par with previous activity during the past week. Supplies were ample. Most companies were sufficiently stocked to permit acceptance of both spot and contract business. The one limiting influence in the market continued to be the persisting shortage of gasoline. While gasoline remained snug, it was pointed out in one quarter, no really large surplus of this or any other aliphatic material would develop. Thus all spot business transacted had to be of a short-term nature. Quotations were without variance.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—It was evident in last week's market that buyers of this liquefied petroleum gas were in for their customarily long winter pull. Supplies had narrowed so by week's end that producers reported difficulty in fulfilling all contract commitments. Spot offerings were non-existent. Little relief was expected until early spring, at which time winter motor fuel production gives way to summer gasoline, releasing vast quantities of butane upon the open market.

Heptane — Unlike butane, this lighter fraction was available in any quantity for prompt shipment to all comers last week. The material, which is used primarily by the extraction trades, was, however, only in moderate demand. Pricewise, there was no change.

Propane—Although the pinch was setting in in this section, too, last week, supplies of this liquefied petroleum gas were said to be better than for butane. In fact, at week's end, one producer indicated that a few spot cars were still available. However, this was only a temporarly condition. Stocks were expected to remain tight throughout the winter, a customary trend.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Several minor developments cropped up in last week's market for crude oil. An unconfirmed report, which remained unverified at press time, indicated that one large buyer of Texas crude had decided to go along with the 35c. per barrel increase. At the same time, a small buyer in Pennsylvania announced a sharp reduction in crude postings in that area. Informed trade sources scouted the possibility of a disintegration of the opposition

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended November 6 totaled 233,249,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 230,633,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,616,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,602,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 14,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,202,000 barrels, an increase of 133,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

to the rise in crude petroleum. Since residual and distillate fuels are unusually long at the moment, they argued that it was extremely unlikely that any buyer would agree to pay more for crude under such conditions.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Production of petroleum products in California is near normal, with strikers at all but two major refineries back on the job. Output at the two remaining strikebound companies is also approaching normalcy, although officials of these concerns were still negotiating with the unions at press time. Prices were up, due primarily to the increase in wages won by the strikers.

Supplies of solvents and diluents have been adequate. Demand has been increasing. Prices are higher. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex tax.

Excellent demand was noted for lighter fractions last week. Offerings were fairly good. Prices were increased. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Supplies of paraffin wax are ample. Prices last week were unsteady. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.45c. per pound, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area.

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Joins Roosevelt Oil

Oscar H. Fager has been appointed head of the special products division of the Roosevelt Oil & Refining Corporation, Mount Pleasant, Mich. Mr. Fager, who was formerly associated with the Petroleum Specialties Company, St. Louis, will devote much of his time as research consultant to industrial concerns searching for petroleum products of close specifications to improve formulas.

Richardson Gasoline Names Beckwith LPG Sales Head

The Sid Richardson Gasoline Company, Fort Worth, Tex., has appointed E. Q. Beckwith manager of liquefied gas sales. Mr. Beckwith, who resigned as president of the Beacon Petroleum Company, Tulsa, Okla., in September, has handled liquefied petroleum gas sales for that company and for the Phillips Petroleum Company.

The Richardson organization is currently constructing an natural gasoline plant in the Keystone Field, near Kermit, Tex., which it expects to be completed and in operation by February of next year. The plant will have a daily average production of approximately 100,000 gallons of propane and butane, in addition to 100,000 gallons of natural gasoline.

Esso Laboratories Starts Oil Shale Experiments

Experimentation in the extraction of liquid fuels from oil shale have been started at the Esso Laboratories of the Standard Oil Development Company, Baton Rouge, La. A thousand tons of shale were received as the first shipment from the development operations of the United States Bureau of Mines at the enormous shale deposit near Rifle, Col.

The experiments at Baton Rouge will be with the so-called "fluidized solids" process used also in the gasification of coal. They will be on a small commercial scale, the former catalytic cracking plant having been converted to the processing of shale.

Aramco, Trans-Arabian Plan Expansion Program

The Arabian American Oil Company and the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company are planning the expenditure of $520,000,000 for the expansion of their operations during the years 1948 to 1953, according to a recent statement by the presidents of the two companies. A breakdown of the proposed investment indicates that $320,000,000 will be expended on Aramco's producing and supporting facilities, and $200,000,000 on Trans-Arabian Pipe Line's operations.

Guatemala Reserves Oil

The government of Guatemala has set aside the Departments of Peten and Atlaverapax and all areas within ten kilometers of any lake or river as state petroleum reserves, according to a recently promulgated decree.

Trade Briefs

Robert A. Henderson, of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected president of the Metropolitan Traffic Association of New York.

Richfield Oil Corporation has applied for franchises to lay pipelines for the transportation of oil from the San Joaquin Valley to Wilmington, Calif.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

A further break in the alcohol market occurred late last week with a 3½ cents per gallon drop all across the board. This came on top of a sharp reduction at the end of the previous week in which various alcohol formulas were reduced from 13 to 22 cents per gallon. By the end of the week all major producers were uniformly quoting at the new low level of prices, and in some quarters there was reported cases of price shading even below the new official quotations. The net effect of these price movements, plus a reduction in menthol, was to lower the index 0.7 point. Other price changes were advances in X-ray barium sulphate, and silver cyanide.

Meanwhile, there were reports of some quarters shading prices 1 and 2 cents per gallon under the official quotations in individual price concessions. Such price shading prior to the recent sharp drop in price schedules had been in the range of 5 to 9 cents per gallon. Some quarters expressed the feeling that alcohol prices wouuld stabilize at current levels, while others were inclined to take the attitude that some further downward adjustment was likely before any marked degree of stability would be reached. Factors leading to the latter point of view were the price shading practices which had apparently not yet been eliminated, the question as to whether or not the market would be able to absorb the some of 30,000,000 additional gallons of alcohol which recent hugh purchases of Cuban molasses by a major producer would represent, and the tendency that might develop for producers caught with high cost alcohol and high priced molasses to dump their material on the market before the price drops still lower.

Ethylehexoic acid was now being offered in tankcar quantities. Ascaridole was being produced domestically for the first time. Borax and boric acid scheduled by a major producer to advance $5 and $10 per ton respectively, effective January 1, had as yet not produced any reaction among other manufacturers who were still studying their particular situation. Supplies of cholesterol were fair, but likely to tighten somewhat in the near future as the result of probable reduction in cattle slaughtering. Pharmaceutical grades of creosote and guaiacol were firm in price, as were also all of the glycerophosphates.

Dihydrostreptomycin was due to be forthcoming from at least two producers after proper regulations and clearance had been made by the Food and Drug Administration. Other producers of ethyl acetate dropped price schedules 4 cents per pound in line with the action taken the previous week by a major producer. Glycerin held in good balance with demand, and prices were currently expected to hold unchanged until the year end, at least. Glyoxal was in good demand for a wide range of industrial applications as an intermediate. Milk powder and milk sugar were abundant.

Acid, Ascorbic—The market position of this item was one of somewhat stronger demand with the winter months. Domestic production was held to a firm price level. Imports last week were limited to 2 cases from Antwerp.

Acid, Boric—There was no change in the immediate situation on this item. Prices were expected to hold unchanged at current levels which have prevailed over recent months, until January 1. One major producer at that time will put into effect a price advance of $10 per ton. Other producers were studying the situation but as yet had not decided to go along with the rise. It was felt in most quarters that the rise was long overdue from a cost standpoint, as a result of accumulated labor and processing as well as increased packaging costs. However, there were such other factors as long term contract committments to be considered which would tend to deter any sudden movement in the direction of higher price levels.

Acid, Tartaric—This material continued to be in an abundant supply, and prices were holding firm at former levels with the imported material continuing to undersell the domestic production in a situation where domestic production costs were too high to allow quotations on a level with imported material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Barium sulphate, x-ray, 1½c. per lb.
Silver cyanide, 5½c. oz.

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, ethyl, 3½c. per gal.
Menthol, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
259.0	259.7	260.1	256.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Production of tartaric acid in Italy during 1947 was reported to have risen to some 4,729 metric tons, compared to 4,324 metric tons produced in 1946. Production in 1938 was only 3,145 metric tons, while the peak year of Italian production was in 1942 when some 6,400 metric tons were produced.

Acid, Ethylhexoic—This material which had just recently reached tankcar volume, was erroneously reported in a news item in the November 15 issue of OPD as being offered at 20c. per pound in tankcars. This figure should have been 29c. Meanwhile effective November 5 the price structure was advanced ½c. per pound. Accordingly, the current price structure on ethylhexoic acid is 29½c. in tankcars, 31c. in drum carlots, and 31½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Alcohol—A further break in the alcohol market occurred late last week in which the low levels established in the previous week were dropped an additional 3½ cents per gallon all across the board.

The alcohol market early last week settled down to the lower price levels set by a major producer at the end of the previous week when a sharp break in the market dropped prices of the various alcohol formulas from 13c. to 22½c. per gallon, depending upon the formula. Other major producers, despite production and raw material costs, were forced under the pressure of competition to meet these reduced price schedules. At press time other producers had readjusted their schedules in line with the latest 3½c. price reduction.

Expressions throughout the industry reflecting the reaction to the sharp drop in alcohol prices were varied. In some quarters the feeling was expressed that the break had to come because, as a product, alcohol was priced heretofore at more than it was worth to consumers regardless of the cost situation of manufacturers. The practice of some producers, in the face of an acute competitive situation and high cost alcohol, over past weeks had been to shade prices under official quotations by 5c. to 9c. per gallon as price concessions to individual buyers. This practice last week was not eliminated entirely, and there were rumors of price shading by 1c. and 2c. per gallon under the drastically lower prices now in effect, but there was less of it. In view of this situation, there was some tendency for alcohol prices to be depressed lower and whether or not lower price schedules would become general was a matter of conjecture.

Meanwhile, consumers were inclined to hold inventories to a minimum and buy essentially on a hand-to-mouth basis, until some certain indication of stability in the market could be foreseen. This in itself contributed to an immediate slackening off of business. There was some hope that in a matter of weeks, there would be some level of stability established. Some producers, stuck with high priced molasses and therefore high cost alcohol over the coming months until new crop molasses becomes available in February, were in a difficult position and faced with the problem of unloading maximum quantities of alcohol before any further price drop occurs. This in itself tended to make the market somewhat less stable.

Hugh quantities of molasses purchased by one major producer when the remaining 1948 crop of Cuban blackstrap was bought under a sliding scale based on the United States price of alcohol, was reported to amount to some 80,000,000 or more gallons. This would be roughly equivalent to some 30,000,000 gallons of alcohol and posed the question as to whether or not the current alcohol market could absorb such a quantity without serious price reductions. The effect on the market of alcohol made from cheap government potatoes in the immediate future was at this point a matter of conjecture.

The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on November 5 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

specially denatured alcohol during the month of September, 1948, in comparison with September of 1947:—

Production

	Proof gallons	
	1948	1947
Ethyl	27,971,646	29,788,210
†Completely denatured	2,425,074	6,448,611
•Specially denatured	13,211,327	12,159,939

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl, tax paid	3,808,606	3,201,300
tax free	28,834,817	30,635,465
•Completely denatured	2,461,697	6,493,961
•Specially denatured	13,111,656	12,217,543

Stocks

	Gallons	
	1948	1947
†Ethyl	31,725,180	24,291,041
•Completely denatured	158,449	177,837
•Specially denatured	1,185,378	1,270,760

• Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in September of 1948 and 1947, were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1948	1947
Corn and corn products	3,735,436	3,976,047
Rye and rye products		144,724
Malt and malt products	4,545,224	4,186,183
Wheat and wheat products	11,480	4,387,221
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	9,759,935	18,781,804
Other grain	.....	.....
Total grain	18,052,075	31,475,979
Potatoes & potato products	260,957,007	58,374,530
Other materials	444,820	86,330
	Wine gallons	
Molasses	9,320,162	17,362,166
Ethyl sulphate	10,751,943	9,024,816
Sulphite liquors	19,512,500	20,074,730
Potato products	.....	4,059
Wood sugar liquors	.....	.....
Other materials	1,994,184	1,219,685
Products used in redistillation	2,511,017	2,227,662

Ammonium Thioglycolate—Demand for this material in the manufacture of cold wave solutions continued strong last week. Quotations on the purified material in carboys, priced on a 100 percent basis, was $2.45 per pound, while the commercial material on the same basis was quoted at $2.15.

Ascaridole—This material which is distilled from oil of wormseed, has long been made and known in Europe, but was not produced in this country until quite recently, when a domestic producer just got into production. It is a strong oxidizing agent. Its boling point is explosive at about 250°C. At a reduced pressure of about 15 millimeters of mercury, the boiling point of this colorless liquid is 115°C. The material is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and explodes with acids. The current price, f.o.b. factory, on the domestically produced material is $30 per pound in all quantities.

Barium Sulphate—The x-ray grade of this material advanced in price last week by 1½c. per pound bringing current quotations to 12½c. Supplies were adequate, and material moved slowly but steadily.

Benzaldehyde—The N. F. grade of material was reported to be readily available, and prices were firm at levels which have prevailed over recent months with no immediate change in prospect.

Borax — This market was steady last week, and there was nothing new in the immediate situation other than the previously reported price advance of some $5 per ton to become effective January 1 on the announced schedules of a major producer. Other producers had as yet not decided what their price position next year would be, but were considering the matter in view of definitely increased costs and the relationship of prices to current contracts.

Castor Oil—Demand for medicinal oil remained at a steady low level. Beans were holding to a nominal figure of $115 per long ton, based on buyers ideas.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 21,507 bags, equivalent to 3,226,050 pounds, compared with 42,241 bags or 6,336,150 pounds the previous week and 70,883 bags or 10,632,450 pounds during the corresponding week a year ago.

Total arrivals since January 1 this year amounted to 1,230,055 bags, equivalent to 184,604,250 pounds, compared to 1,410,296 bags or 211,544,400 pounds.

Cholesterol — There was a fair supply situation existing in this market last week, although there was some probability that supplies might become tighter in the future because of a likely reduction of cattle slaughtering. USP material was in some markets meeting rather keen competition from material that was not USP and sold under an appreciably lower price level. Current prices on cholesterol were still officially quoted at levels carried in OPD over recent months, and the consensus of opinion was that these prices were more nearly representative of the market than any other schedule. However, the matter of price was somewhat clouded and uncertain because of conditions currently existing in the market. Production of cholesterol from wool fat was being maintained at steady levels.

Cocoa Butter—Imports last week totaled

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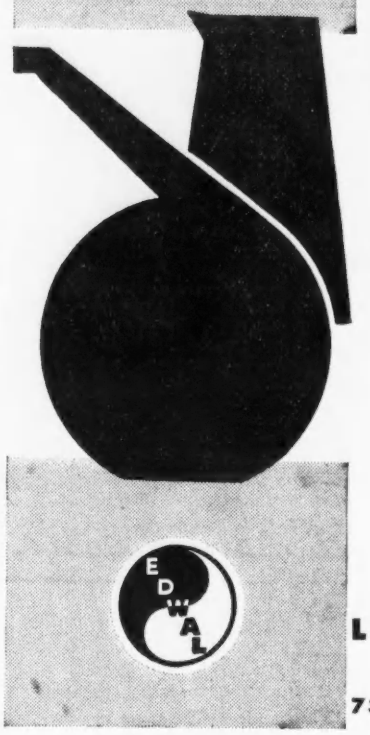

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184 bags arriving at New York from Bahia. Market conditions remained essentially unchanged.

Creosote — Beechwood creosote was moving in a steady small volume market under a firm price position of $1.15 to $1.20 per pound in carboys and bottles. The NF grade was firm at 85c. per pound. Meanwhile creosote carbonate was unchanged from former levels of $2.35 to $2.40 per pound in carboys and bottles.

Dihydrostreptomycin—Awaiting the establishment of proper regulation and clearance of the Food and Drug Administration, this material was about to be put on the market by two leading producers of antibiotics. One producer was stated to be in position to go into commercial production and the other currently in a pilot plant stage awaiting completion of new plant facilities for large scale production. The dihydro product was stated to have all of the virtues of regular streptomycin, with the advantage of not producing the dizziness and other undesirable effects caused by long continued administration of regular streptomycin. It was accordingly expected to enjoy a ready market for such end uses as the treatment of tuberculosis, according to statements released by the producers.

Ethyl Acetate—The 4c. per pound reduction on this solvent previously reported, became uniform last week among all the major producers of fermentation material under the pressue of competitive influences. It was felt in most quarters that prices would not drop further in the immediate future on this and other ester solvents derived from fermentation operations, and this stability in prices which was expected stemmed from several considerations. One was that the fermentation prices had now matched the level of synthetically producer solvents, another was that the current losses now being taken on alcohol would tend to stem any further reduction of ester solvents, and still a third factor was that some of those alcohol producers, for the most part, who have been shading prices throughout the industry are not all producers of the esters.

Ethyl Silicate — The current level of prices on this material with 40 percent available SiO_2 was 55c. per pound on an f.o.b. basis in drums. Demand was steady and material was moving in substantial volume.

Fishliver Oil — Reports from Los Angeles indicate that the demand for fishliver oils in the Pacific area was off last week. Meanwhile, prices were steady with 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil quoted at 22c. The 20,000 to 25,000 oil was priced as 29c.; 30,000 to 40,000 unit oil ranged from 32c. to 33c.; 50,000 unit oil was priced at 34c.; 100,000 unit oil stood at from 40c. to 41c., and 150,000 to 200,000 unit oil was quoted in that area at 42c. to 44c. Imports last week of sharkliver oil amounted to 49 drums from Buenos Aires.

Glycerin—The demand and supply situation on this item was in a fairly well

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balanced position, demand continuing at such levels as to maintain a firm market position. Accordingly, there was a feeling throughout the industry that prices would hold firm at present levels, at least until the end of the year. Crude glycerin continued to command 27c. for soaplye, and 29.7c. for saponification which is in normal relationship to present refined prices. All nearby crudes were sold up, and while the market position showed strength, there was certainly no indication that crudes would advance because of the risk of potential price drops which are slated to develop in the not too distant future.

Glyoxal—This dialdehyde marketed as a 30 percent solution was becoming of steadily greater importance industrially, and was moving in quite substantial volume. It was in demand for the insolubilization of various protein materials, for the modification of various polyhydric alcohol groups containing compounds where its cross linkage effects were particularly valuable. And it was in increasing demand for a wide range of organic syntheses in making a variety of products in a cross section of different industries. Prices were firm at 17c. per pound in tankcars on an f.o.b. basis, and on the same basis carlot drums were quoted at 17½c. and less than carlot drums at 18c.

Guaiacol—The NF liquid was quoted in carboys at $1.90 to $1.95, unchanged from levels established around the mid-year. The supply situation was in fair balance with demand, and this also applied to the guaiacol carbonate which was quoted at $2.95 to $3 per pound for the NF grade.

Iron Glycerophosphate — This material was a rather slow but steady moving item in the market. Prices were held firm at $4.35 per pound for the NF powdered material. No change was expected in the present price position.

Isophorone—This cyclic ketone solvent was in somewhat stronger demand as a result of the expanded operations of the lacquer industry, and this situation has been characteristic of the market since industrial lacquer production started its move upward in early September. Isophorone is of particular use in formulation of vinyl resin coatings and compositions, and is under demand as one of the leading solvents in this field, as well as in nitrocellulose and other cellulostic film forming finishes in lacquer manufacture. In addition there was some demand for its use as a chemical intermediate in organic syntheses.

Magnesium Phosphate, Tribasic—This material was in a fair supply position and the NF material moved in moderate quantity under a firm price structure of 75c. per pound, packaged in 100 pound barrels.

Manganese Borate—This material was quoted at 23c. per pound, and was in quite ample supply under a steady demand from the protective coating and printing ink industries where it was used primarily as a drier. Manganese borate lends itself well to grinding into ink pastes, and as a cooked in drier in varnishes and oil vehicles in which the manganese borate reacts with the oil acids to form manganese salts of the fatty acids which are active oxidation catylists.

Manganese Glycerophosphate—Consuming demand for this item was limited to moderate quantities in a relatively slow market. Current quotations of $4.25 per pound held as it had over recent months, and there was no immediate change in prospect.

Milk Powder — No price changes developed in the milk powder market last week. The markets were irregular and buying was largely confined to immediate needs, while supplies were abundant. The market was still being further confused by the offering of material of uncertain quality and distressed lots at price concessions. The ECA recently authorized additional funds to France for the purchase of some $8,245,000 worth of dry whole milk. Previous purchases by France stood at 3,492,500 pounds.

Purchases of skimmed milk powder by the Department of Agriculture for the week ended November 11 amounted to 2,752,305 pounds of spray process material and 2,277,470 pounds of roller process powder. This brought the total purchases this year to 66,052,707 pounds of spray process powder, compared with 138,138,683 pounds during the corresponding period of last year; and 51,584,939 pounds of roller process material, compared to 77,122,154 pounds during the same period of 1947.

Milk Sugar—Prices on milk sugar were unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were described as abundant, and moving in substantial

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quantities under a steady demand. By far the greatest proportion of milk sugar produced was crude material, but consumption of this material while large was confined mostly to seven or eight large producers of penicillin where milk sugar is an important ingredient of culture food in which the penicillin producing fungii are grown. Demand for USP and technical milk sugars was steady, as the material moved into baby food and other food end uses such as the extending of monosodium glutamate. Technical material was of considerably lower output then USP, and was frequently marketed under the term edible, which it is in fact. There were no immediate changes in the price structure in prospect.

Podophyllin—This material held to its firm price position of $14.25 per pound established around the middle of the year when advances were found necessary because of the increased cost of mandrake root. Midwestern producers were quoting this price on lots of 100 pounds or more, and were in line with the New York price structure.

Potassium Glycerophosphate—This material was moving slowly in a quiet market into consuming channels at a very firm price structure in which the 75 percent solution was priced at $2.20 per pound, in carboys.

Silver Cyanide—This silver salt last week took a marked jump upward of 5 1/8c. per ounce, which was not related to any movement of silver bullion but was simply a readjustment of price schedules which had been long overdue and which present market conditions were such as to permit such adjustment to be made at this time.

Silver Nitrate—While there was some slight reduction in the silver bullion market during the previous week, the price structure of this item last week held firmly to former levels.

Sodium Glycerophosphate — The NF flake material was priced variously from $1.65 to $1.80 per pound, with powdered material carrying a 5c. premium. The 75 percent solution was quoted at $1 to $1.15 per pound in carboys, while the 50 percent solution in carboys was quoted at 82c. Supplies were quite adequate.

Sodium Thiosulphate—The USP grade of this salt was steadily quoted within the range of 10c. to 12c. per pound. Supplies were described as adequate, and no immediate change in the market was expected.

Tetraethyl Orthosilicate — The current price on this material, which is a highly refined ethyl silicate was quoted at 70c. per pound f.o.b. packaged in drums. Supplies were described as adequate to take care of current demands.

Triacetin—The present quotations on this material stood at 40½c. per pound in drums on an f.o.b. basis. The largest demand was for triacetin, with acetin and diacetin being very small items of hardly more than experimental interest. The quotations which have been in effect for a long time were expected to remain unchanged in the immediate future.

Alcohol Data: July-Sept.

Production and withdrawals of domestic undenatured alcohol during the third quarter of 1948, as compared with the corresponding period of 1947, have been reported by the alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as follows:—

	July-Sept. 1948	July-Sept. 1947
Production at industrial alcohol plants, proof gals.	77,395,144	85,742,447
Withdrawals from industrial alcohol plants and bonded warehouses	88,397,737	94,147,331
Tax-paid withdrawals, proof gals.	10,197,995	8,664,869
Tax-free withdrawals, proof gals.	73,196,742	85,482,462
Materials used at industrial alcohol plants in the production of ethyl alcohol—		
Grain and grain products, lbs	44,112,110	84,101,702
Potatoes and potato products, lbs	437,294,415	115,094,337
Cassava and cassava products, lbs	49,237	6,760,426
Molasses, gals.	31,026,007	50,236,520
Ethyl sulphate, gals	31,111,456	27,467,540
Sulphite liquors, gals.	62,820,100	53,628,830
Other materials, lbs.	1,147,492	276,597
gals.	6,500,445	7,101,154

Data on denatured alcohol produced from both domestic and imported alcohol for the same periods was as follows:—

	July-Sept. 1948 Wine gallons	July-Sept. 1947 Wine gallons
Production	42,459,578	49,681,952
Completely denatured alcohol	5,920,513	14,260,551
Specially denatured alcohol	36,539,065	35,421,401
Withdrawals	42,189,009	50,188,370
Completely denatured alcohol	5,985,345	14,182,638
Specially denatured alcohol	36,203,664	36,005,932

A.E. Wills Retiring From Sharp & Dohme Sales Post

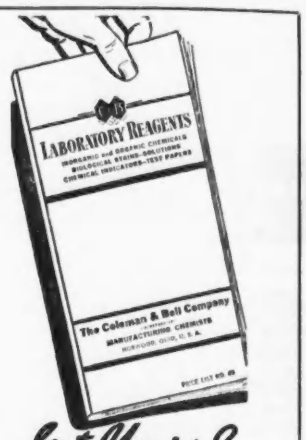
Alfred E. Wills, assistant sales director of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, plans to retire from active service on December 1. Mr. Wills joined the H. K. Mulford Company, now a part of the Sharp & Dohme organization, in 1904 as sales representative covering Canada. He transferred to the United States in 1908, and in 1914 was sent to England to open a branch and direct the development of business in that country.

He returned to this country in 1918 and opened the company's Boston branch office. In the following year he was named eastern sales manager, and held that post until he returned to England to organize a subsidiary company in 1929. He was appointed assistant sales director in 1936.

Trade Briefs

Albert J. Kramer has opened law offices for the practice of patent, trademark and unfair competition causes at Fifteenth and G streets, N. W., Washington.

Proprietary medicines imported into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1948 were valued at £433,374, compared with £113,835 in the corresponding period of 1947.



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Drugs, Paints, Other Items

—Continued from page 3

coca leaves, crude ergot, crude opium, digitalis leaves and seeds, ergot of rye, ipecac root, nux vomica, nux vomica seeds, stramonium flowering tops and dried leaves, pyrethrum roots.

Unfilled glass containers.

Druggists' nonproprietary preparations, except ipecac, tincture of iodine, tincture of opium, coco-quinine, quinine sulfate in bulk form, quinine hydrochloride in bulk form, cinchona salts, quinidine alkaloid salts and compounds, ergot, belladonna, stramonium, jimson weed.

Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages.

Proprietary medicinal preparations except malaria, chill, and fever remedies.

Pigments, paints and varnishes except zinc oxide, lithopone and all pigments containing lithopone, lampblack, carbon black, red lead (dry), litharge, white lead, titanium dioxide and titanium pigments, basic sulphate of white lead (dry) cadmium lithopone (white), all chrome pigments, lead and all leaded pigments, chrome fluoride, zinc pigments radioactivated, lead sublimed in oil and red lead in oil, nitrocellulose and other cellulosic lacquers, thinners for nitrocellulose and other cellulosic lacquers, paints and stains containing radioactivated materials.

Alcohol Permit System

—Continued from page 3

drawback of $6. The principal objection of industry to this system is that it means that its capital is tied up in the Treasury continuously while the Treasury goes through the motions of processing the drawback claims. An estimated $12,000,000 annually is involved in the red tape.

In his address before the soda water meeting, Mr. Barta reviewed the history of alcohol taxes and the efforts of the Treasury Department to prevent any change in the system. He recalled how the Treasury fought the setting up of the drawback system, and he suggested adoption of a permit and bond system as "the only way to control the withdrawal and use of alcohol and other distilled spirits for nonbeverage purposes at a preferential tax rate." Last year when the industries proposed that the drawback system be abandoned and a permit and bond system substituted, he added, the Treasury followed its "customary procedure" of opposing the change.

Mr. Barta said that the industries' position is sound "and equity is on our side." He said that it would only be a matter of educating the new members of Congress on the facts of the situation, and he had no misgivings as to the position that Congress would take.

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Pan-American Pharmacal Representatives Selected

Three official representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association are planning to attend the Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy opening in Havana, Cuba, next month. They are Dr. Justin Powers, chairman of the Committee on National Formulary; Don Francke, of the University of Michigan Hospital; and Harry Hind, a practicing pharmacist, San Francisco.

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will be represented by John Hart, vice-president of Winthrop Products, Inc.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association does not plan to send an official representative or spokesman for the association to the meeting, but H. D. Arneson, president of the Abbott Laboratories International Corporation, plans to attend the sessions. He is chairman of the ADMA foreign trade section.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, is president of the national committee of the congress for the United States. Dr. Ulysses Demers, 414 rue St. Jean, Quebec, heads the committee for Canada. A total of twenty-three national committees has been set up.

Radioactivity Handbook Now Available from OTS

The Office of Technical Services has published a "Handbook of Radioactivity and Tracer Methodology" which it expects to become a standard laboratory reference where isotopes are used. The book's nearly 900 pages are divided into three main divisions: nuclei and radioactivity; measurement of isotopes, and biological and medical applications of isotopes.

Orders for a limited printing of PB-93615 "Handbook of Radioactivity and Tracer Methodology" should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States at the rate of $20 per copy.

Brazil Exports to U.S.: August

Exports from Brazil to the United States in August had a total value of $34,909,949, of which 73 percent represented coffee and cocoa. Among other commodities were:—

Animal products, inedible	$55.136
Drugs and herbs	2.545
Dyestuffs and tanstuffs, vegetable	13.447
Naval stores, gums, and resins	55.015
Nonmetallic minerals and manufactures	133.159
Oilseeds	1.525.244
Spices	6.354
Vegetable oils and waxes, inedible	1.264.959

Heads Medical Chemists

Dr. Leon A. Sweet, director of chemical research and products development of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has been elected chairman of the division of medicinal chemistry of the American Chemical Society. He succeeds Prof. Frederick F. Blicke, of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, who was named a member of the division's executive committee. Prof. Kenneth N. Campbell, of the University of Notre Dame, was chosen vice-chairman, and Dr. Glenn E. Ullyot, director of organic chemical research of the Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, was named secretary-treasurer, succeeding Dr. Sweet.

Schering Appoints Baldra West Coast Office Manager

The Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Donald W. Baldra office manager of its west coast branch. Mr. Baldra was formerly employed by a west coast medical supply company for more than ten years.

Drug Exporters Elect

At its annual meeting November 18 in New York, the Drug and Chemical Export Club of the Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau elected the following officers:—President, Edward R. Marroquin, of the S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Va.; vice-chairman, Joseph Jorda, of the Mennen Company, Newark, N. J.

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BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS

Because of the importance of the above message, this space has been contributed by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

...annenbaum Elected

Continued from page 5

...ny, he became vice-president of Lazote, ...c., which was owned by du Pont and ...en of the Du Pont Ammonia Corpora...n.

When the du Pont company formed its present ammonia department in 1931, Mr. Dannenbaum was appointed assistant general manager, and served in that capacity until the retirement of F. A. Wardenburg, when he was named general manager.

Dr. Ries has been associated with the du Pont organization since 1930, when he

Dr. Emil D. Ries

was named manager of the ammonia department's experimental plant at the Belle, W. Va., works. From 1932 to 1936 he was a group leader for the ammonia department at the company's experimental station in Wilmington.

He directed the ammonia department laboratories at the experimental station from 1936 to 1938 and then entered sales work. In 1939 he was appointed assistant director of sales for the department and in 1944 was named director of sales. He was appointed assistant general manager of the ammonia department in 1946.

Trade Briefs

Pecasan Corporation, New York, has taken over the business formerly conducted by the Moreno Export Company.

Bocon Chemical Corporation, New York, has engaged Philip B. Roth as director of technical development.

H. M. Hooker, chairman of the board of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, has been reelected a board member of the National Industrial Conference Board.

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Fair Trade Council Returns Anderson to Presidency

John W. Anderson, of The Anderson Co., Gary, Ind., was re-elected president of the American Fair Trade Council, Inc., at its annual meeting Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. More than 300 attended the all-day session. A feature of the meeting was an open forum in which leaders of various phases of American business presented their views on fair trade practices.

The gathering heard Walter J. Derenberg, trade mark counsel, United States patent office, declare, "In the struggle against unfair price cutting or price discrimination as well as in our constant effort to protect established good-will and trade marks against dilution and infringement, we shall never go wrong if we keep constantly in mind the prophetic observation made over 20 years ago by one of the greatest jurists of our time, the late Mr. Justice Holmes: 'A trade mark deals with a delicate matter that may be of great value but that is easily destroyed and therefore should be protected with corresponding care'."

Others participating in the forum were:—Mr. Anderson; Russell Atkinson, president of R. J. Atkinson & Sons Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter W. Bronson II, president of Bronson & Townsend, New Haven, Conn., and John Cawley, assistant secretary of Miles Laboratories, Elkhart, Ind.

Elected with Mr. Anderson were:—vice-president, Robert O. Thomas, Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; secretary, Mr. Cawley; treasurer, W. D. Evans, Elgin American Division, Illinois Watch Case Co., Elgin, Ill. Stanley Noreus was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Haiti Sets Sales Taxes

The government of Haiti has established a tax of 5 percent on all sales of articles purchased for consumption which are not considered to be of prime necessity. A sales tax of 10 percent has also been established on perfumes and certain other items valued at more than 250 gourdes, and on all other articles listed as luxuries by the Haitian Department of Commerce.

On its list of articles of price necessity, the department includes: gypsum, crude or manufactured; kerosene; gasoline; sulphur; carbon dioxide; chemical products; patent medicines; vegetable oils; coconut palm oil; common soaps, washing and detergent; writing and printing inks; paints; strong glue; wooden matches; butter substitutes and yeast.

Included on the department's list of luxury items are: perfumes; toilet waters and lotions; aromatic salts; musk; hair preparations; cosmetics; pomades, and breath lozenges.

Ethyleneglycol Oct.-Dec. Export Quotas Announced

The Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, has announced country export quotas for ethyleneglycol for the fourth quarter of 1948. The quotas for the product, which is assigned census schedule B number 831100, are as follows, in pounds:—

ECA Countries—	
Austria	50,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	50,000
Denmark	5,350
France	75,000
Ireland	5,000
Italy	50,000
Netherlands	100,000
Norway	125,000
Portugal	10,000
Switzerland	100,000
Latin America—	
Argentina	10,000
Brazil	2,500
Chile	75,000
Mexico	5,000
British Commonwealth—	
Australia	20,000
Far East—	
China	150,000
Total	832,850
Special projects	7,500
Undistributed reserve	159,650
Total authorized allocation	1,000,000

Williams to Head Lambert Upon Johnston's Retirement

Edward T. T. Williams will succeed to the presidency of the Lamber Company when John L. Johnston retires on December 31. Mr. Williams is president of the company's principal subsidiary, Lambert Pharmacal Company.

Standard Laboratories Names Aids

Standard Laboratories, Inc., subsidiary of the William R. Warner Company, has appointed Douglas Brown vice-president. The laboratories has also named Edward H. Fennell sales manager and Charles W. Davies sales promotion and merchandising manager.

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Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride Dextrorotatory
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Obituaries

Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell

Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, chemist and inventor who founded the Research Corporation, died suddenly November 16 in Berkeley, Calif., while attending a meeting of the National Academy of Scientists. He was seventy-one years old.

Dr. Cottrell founded the Research Corporation in 1912 to develop the Cottrell electrical precipitator, which he had invented while an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of California. The major portion of the returns from sales of the precipitator was turned back into scientific research, and the corporation provided the first $5,000 through which Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, was enabled to build the first cyclotron.

Funds from the sale of the precipitators were also used to help develop the X-ray microscope, the military rocket and other devices. Among his other achievements Dr. Cottrell solved the problem of finding the catalyst to produce nitrates at the government's Muscle Shoals plant, and invented a process that materially reduced the cost of producing helium. For the latter achievement he was given the engineering award of the Washington Award Commission in 1937.

In the course of his career, Dr. Cottrell served as director of the United States Bureau of Mines, director of the fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory and chief of the division of fertilizer and fixed nitrogen investigation of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, and technical consultant to the Smithsonian Institution. He had also been president of Research Associates, Inc., and chairman of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council.

Frank N. Pond

Frank N. Pond, founder and president of the Pond Pharmacal Company, New York, died recently at his home in Queens, N. Y. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Pond had founded the company which bears his name in 1908.

Richard J. Cullen, chairman of the board of the International Paper Company, New York, died November 13 in St. Joseph's hospital, Phoenix, Ariz. He was seventy-three years old. He had been chairman of the paper company since 1943.

Walter H. Fegley, owner of Lake Laboratories, Erie, Pa., died November 10 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old. He had operated the laboratories for fifteen years.

J. Clyde Franklin, comptroller of the Coca-Cola Company, died November 12 in Atlanta, Ga. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Franklin had been associated with the company for more than twenty-five years.

William F. Kiefer, Philadelphia representative of George Lueders & Co., essential oils and perfume materials, New York, died November 14 at his home in Philadelphia. He had represented the New York firm for the past eight years.

George V. Treyz, president of the George I. Treyz Company, wood chemicals manufacturer, Horton, N. Y., died November 14 at his home in Cooks Falls, N. Y. He was forty-two years old. Mr. Treyz was also president of the National Bank & Trust Company, Roscoe, N. Y., and vice-president of the Livingston Manor National Bank, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

Henry M. White, president of the North American Oil Company, Baltimore, Md., died November 16 at his home in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Pharmaceutical Survey

—Continued from page 4

macists in the armed forces, in various other branches of the government, and in the drug manufacturing and wholesaling fields. However, the findings also warn against producing an oversupply of pharmacists—a condition which might deprive some trained men and women of the opportunity of reaping adequate economic rewards and personal satisfactions from the practice of their professions. The survey emphasizes that quality is more important than quantity.

Specific recommendations include:—(1) Raising the standards of admission to the nation's seventy colleges of pharmacy; (2) more careful testing and screening of students during the early college training; and (3) efforts on the part of state and local pharmaceutical organizations to encourage young high-school men and women of ability and personality to seek a career in pharmacy. Another recommendation proposes a general overhauling of the present four-year college pharmacy course, with greater emphasis on the basic pharmaceutical sciences and increased instruction in the economic aspects of the practice of pharmacy. In addition, the survey urges adequately equipped and staffed pharmacy colleges to establish six-year college programs leading to the degree of doctor of pharmacy.

Other recommendations include:—(1) Creation of a commission on pharmaceutical manpower to insure adequate records for the balancing of supply against demand for trained pharmacists in times of peace as well as in national emergency; (2) more effective organization and operation of state boards of pharmacy and the modernization of their examination systems for legal licensure; (3) organization of a national convention for pharmaceutical legislation to formulate uniform legal controls in the interest of public health; (4) more financial support for colleges from commercial and industrial interests; (5) the continued upbuilding of the teaching staffs of the colleges and schools; (6) plans for the in-service training of practicing pharmacists; (7) the appointment of a fulltime executive officer for the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, the agency which inspects and accredits colleges of pharmacy. A system of classifying colleges into A, B, C institutions is proposed.

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Imports at United States Ports

Items listed below represent quantities included on manifests processed in Custom Houses at the ports indicated. Because of strike conditions in the various ports, the vessels may not have been unloaded.

New York

ANTIMONY ORE—200 cs, Metal Traders, Inc, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,916 bgs, Johns Manville Co, African Planet, Cape Town
500 bgs, Refractory & Insulation Corp, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
1,320 bgs, Johns Manville Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—2 cs, Biddle, Sawyer Corp, Frances, Antwerp
BABASSU KERNELS—2,499 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Branco, Maranao
6,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Rio Branco, Maranao
4,999 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormachawk, Maranao
OIL—413 dms, National City Bank, Mormachawk, Maranao
220 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Rio Branco, Maranao
BAUXITE—3,201 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Alcoa Patriot, Paramaribo
BEESWAX—48 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, President Polk, Alexandria
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormachawk, Porto Alegre
BENZOIN GUM—43 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Polk, Singapore
10 cs, J Berlage Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
BETA ACID—51 dms, Max Kettner Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Frances, Antwerp
BUCHU LEAVES—6 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, African Planet, Cape Town
10 bls, S B Penick & Co, African Rainbow, Cape Town
10 bls, American Express Co, African Rainbow, Cape Town
CAMPHOR OIL—56 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Pioneer Lake, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, R J Spitz & Co, Frances, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—445 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Troubador, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,900 bgs, Brazil, Buenos Aires
1,132 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
260 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Axeldyk, Singapore
100 bls, W M Allison & Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
100 bls, Gillespie & Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
50 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—3,400 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Rio Branco, Bahia
8,443 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Agnete, Bahia
5,941 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Agnete, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg Co, Agnete, Maceio
2,030 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Agnete, Maceio
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, Irving Trust Co, Robin Kettering, Lourenco Marques
3,996 tons, E J Lavino Co, African Lightning, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON QUILLS—140 bls, President Polk, Colombo
COBALT OXIDE—200 cks, African Metals Corp, Stavelot, Antwerp
COCOA BUTTER—184 bls, Ernest Adler Co, Loide Hati, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—714,360 lbs, President Polk, Genoa
140 dms, Welch, Holme & Clark, Pioneer Lake, Manila
200 tons, E F Drew Co, Pioneer Lake, Manila
67.3 tons, Smith, Weihman Co, African Rainbow, Lourenco Marques
COPAIBA BALSAM—38 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Mormachawk, Manaos
10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Mormachawk, Manaos
COPAL GUM—149 bgs, O G Innes Corp, President Polk, Manila
160 bgs, A J Wittenberg Corp, Pioneer Lake, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—104 dms, H A Gogarty Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
105 dms, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
DAMMAR GUM—540 bgs, O G Innes Corp, President Polk, Singapore
100 cs, Axeldyk, Tandjong Priok
DIANISIDIN BASE—21 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Stavelot, Antwerp
19 dms, Intermarine Forwarding Co, Frances, Antwerp
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 dms, Bush Aromatics Co, President Polk, Marseilles
1 dm, Bank of America, President Polk, Marseilles
1 cs, S Stern Henry & Co, American Banker, London
FUEL OIL—37,718 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwax, Willemstad
89,509 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Gulfcrest, Willemstad
70,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Noibe, Aruba
GRAPHITE—1,743 bgs, African Rainbow, Durban
KYANITE ORE—600 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
LEAD—1,000 ingots, Frances, Antwerp
4,991 ingots, The American Lead Co, Santa Isabel, Callao
LEMON OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Agnete, Santos
LIME OIL—27 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Brazil, Port of Spain
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—700 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Stavelot, Antwerp
MANGROVE BARK—654 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Robin Kettering, Zanzibar
MEDICINAL HERBS—25 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Polk, Leghorn
83 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Polk, Leghorn
ROOTS—96 bls, E Meer Corp, Blommersdyk, Antwerp
56 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
METACHLORAMINOBENZENE—10 dms, Sterone Corp, Frances, Antwerp
MICA—52 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, American Banker, London
41 cs, Sylvania Elec Products Corp, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
40 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
21 cs, H G Drake & Co, Brazil, Rio [illegible]iro
145 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co[illegible]tor, Rio de Janeiro
52 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Troub[illegible], Rio de Janeiro
MOLASSES—457,200 kilos, Standard Brands, Inc, Santa Isabel, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Lawyer, Rotterdam
MUCUGE GUM—334 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Loide Hati, Bahia
NAPHTHALENE—69 dms, Chas H Asche Co, Robin Kettering, Durban
1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Stavelot, Antwerp
360 bgs, American Manufacturer, Manchester
560 bgs, M J Corbett Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
852 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Polk, Singapore
78 bgs, Chas L Huisking Co, Blommerdyk, Rotterdam
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Agnete, Bahia
OXALIC ACID—58 cs, Sterone Corp, Frances, Antwerp
PALM OIL—1,091 tons, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Fernplant, Matadi
PAPAIN—54 cs, National City Bank, Robin Kettering, Tanganyika
33 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Kettering, Tanganyika
69 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
12 cs, Barclays Bank, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
31 cs, American Ferment Co, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
2 cs, National City Bank, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
PATCHOULI LEAVES—10 bls, E Miltenberg Co, President Polk, Singapore
OIL—14 cs, East Asiatic Co, President Polk, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, Polak Trading Co, President Polk, Singapore
252 bgs, First National Bank, President Polk, Singapore
84 bgs, Imperia Commodities Corp, President Polk, Singapore
127 bgs, J Berlage Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
200 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
127 bgs, Isbrandsen Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
WHITE—70 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, President Polk, Genoa
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,767 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, New London, Cartagena
109,414 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
122,664 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
15,762 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Collabee, Fahabeel
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Frances, Antwerp
100 bgs, Frances, Antwerp
200 bgs, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Jefferson City Victory, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—300 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Robin Kettering, Mombasa
PYROTECHNICS—750 cs, W J Byrnes Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
50 cs, Allied Metal Products Co, Pioneer Lake, Hongkong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,073 bgs, Carl M Loeb-Rhoades Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
RED EARTH—1,120 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Elysia, Glasgow
ROSEMARY OIL—4 dms, American Banker, London
SHARKLIVER OIL—34 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Distillation Products, Brazil, Buenos Aires
5 dms, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Brazil, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—321 bgs, William Diehl & Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
40 cs, M Rothschild Co, Axeldyk, Bangkok
SODIUM CYANIDE—500 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool
TEA WASTE—700 bgs, Maywood Chemical Co, President Polk, Colombo
TEASEED OIL—81 dms, G Degen Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
THEOBROMINE CALCIUM SILICATE—5 dms, Intermares Corp, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro
TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Mormachawk, Belem Para
TUNG OIL—390 tons, Arnhold Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
150 tons, Fu Chung International Corp, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
270 tons, Vougher Low China Corp, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
300 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Pioneer Lake, Shanghai
VANILLA BEANS—19 cs, President Polk, Marseilles
10 cs, J Manheimer Co, President Polk, Marseilles
VERMICULITE—512 tons, F E Schindler Co, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
VETIVERT OIL—1 dm, H Nauibell, President Polk, Singapore
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,352 bgs, M S Kattenhorn Co, African Planet, Durban
2,168 bgs, The Olson Sales Agency, African Planet, Durban
2,200 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Planet, Durban
3,078 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Rainbow, Durban
911 bgs, Littlejohn Co, African Rainbow, Durban
456 bgs, Bingham & Co, African Rainbow, Durban
BARK—1,650 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Lightning, Durban
1,100 bls, The Olson Sales Agency, African Lightning, Durban
273 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Rainbow, Durban
2,200 bls, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Vergelegen, Durban
WOLFRAM ORE—256 bgs, Axeldyk, Bangkok
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—117,416 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfscout, Puerto La Cruz
141,980 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
116,287 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Voyager, Ras Tanura
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Norwalk Victory, Rotterdam

San Francisco

November 8 to November 12

CASSIA—100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
100 bls, Rudolph Reich, President Pierce, Hongkong
CRUDE DRUGS—46 cs, President Pierce, Hongkong
16 cs, President Pierce, Shanghai
DYESTUFFS—2,259 dms, Getz Bros & Co, President Pierce, Shanghai
TUNG OIL—150 dms, D Hecht Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
100 tons, D Hecht Co, President Pierce, Shanghai

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—1,002 tons, Frank Samuels Corp, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
MANGANESE ORE—2,250 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Co, African Planet, Durban
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, African Planet, Durban
550 bls, The Olson Sales Agency, African Planet, Durban

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,414 bgs, American Banker, London
FERTILIZER—800 bls, W M Stone Co, American Banker, Bremen

Philadelphia

November 12 to November 15

ALUMINUM SCRAP—50,000 kilos, Grigoris C III, Genoa
CHROMITE—2,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Concordia, Masinloc
CLAY—20 cs, Schroder & Shekman Co, Exporter, Leghorn
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,812 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
LEAD—3,000 ingots, C Tennant & Sons, Norwalk Victory, Antwerp
MANGANESE ORE—6,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Glen, Takoradi
OLIVE OIL—125 cs, Santo Oilto & Sons, Exporter, Leghorn
100 cs, Psaki Bros, Exporter, Leghorn
150 cs, Vincent Marano, Exporter, Leghorn

ECA Announces Additional

—*Continued from page 4*

zinc base alloys and zinc products, $2,542,000 for copper and copper products, and $340,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States; $276,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Brazil; and $4,875,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela.

To Belgium—$70,769 for phosphate rock, and $86,061 for crude soybean oil from the United States.

To Denmark—$1,500,000 for copper products, and $335,000 for zinc and zinc products from the United States; $300,000 for aluminum and aluminum products from Canada; $1,000,000 for lead and lead products from Mexico; $30,000 for nickel and nickel products from Canada, and $391,000 for fishmeal from Canada.

To France — $30,000 for chromium metal, $1,323,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, $1,410,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $3,040,000 for copper and copper products, $650,000 for metallic ores and concentrates and $13,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States; $500,000 for lead and lead products, $1,800,000 for nickel and nickel products, $770,000 for aluminum and aluminum products and $1,265,000 for copper and copper products from Canada; $13,650,000 for copper and copper products from Chile, $3,000,000 for lead and lead products from Mexico; $2,676,000 for metallic ores and concentrates from Peru.

To French Zone Germany—$568,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations from the United States.

To French North Africa—$600,000 for copper and copper products from the United States, and $850,000 for crude oil and petroleum from Venezuela.

To Greece—$244,516 reduced from a previous authorization for linseed oil from the United States.

To Iceland—$15,000 for copper and copper products and $150,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States.

To Italy—$3,970,000 for copper and copper products, $500,000 for crude oil and petroleum products and $659,000 for naval stores from the United States; $1,000,000 for copper and copper products from Canada; $2,500,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from Saudi Arabia, and $27,200 for carnauba wax from Brazil.

To Indonesia—$250,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations from the United States.

To Ireland—$103,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the United States, and $1,650,000 for the same from Aruba.

To Netherlands—$5,000 for peanut, sunflower and linseed oil from Uruguay, and $127,000 for dried blood from Brazil.

To Norway—$505,000 for copper and copper products from the United States; $490,000 for lead and lead products from Mexico, and $264,000 for copra from the Philippines.

To United Kingdom—$250,000 for phosphate rock, $1,400,000 for phenol, $1,300,000 for zinc and zinc products, $17,230,000 for liquid petroleum products, $5,800,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, $2,750,000 for non-metallic minerals, $160,000 for sulphur and $400,000 for carbon black from the United States; $9,600,000 for zinc and zinc products, $9,600,000 for lead and lead products, $14,900,000 for copper and copper products, $20,000,000 for aluminum and aluminum products from Canada; $6,100,000 for lead from Mexico; $1,600,000 for zinc from Japan; $900,000 for leather from Canada, and $5,500,000 for copper and copper products from Chile.

U.S. Scientists to Study Japanese Organization

A United States scientific mission to Japan, composed of five American scientists selected by the National Academy of Sciences, is scheduled to arrive in Japan late this month, according to the Department of the Army.

The mission is expected to review progress made by Japanese scientists on development of democratic national organizations for scientific activity. It is expected to bring up-to-date the report submitted by a previous advisory group. Recommendations by that group served as guides to SCAP sections in judging proposals of Japanese scientists for reorganization of national scientific bodies. Present plans call for the group to visit Sendai, Sapporo, Kyoto and Hiroshima on one-day trips. The remainder of the time will be spent in Tokyo in discussion with occupation personnel and Japanese scientists.

Paint, Varnish Symposium

—*Continued from page 7*

troscopy on Polymer Materials," by Dr. G. B. B. M. Sutherland, Cambridge University, England, and "Application of Infrared Spectroscopy to the Study of Drying Oils and Certain Plastics," by Dr. Max Kronstein, adjunct associate professor of chemical engineering, New York University.

Protective Coatings I

"Coatings for Underwater Steel Structures," by Roy W. Hill and George F. Cook, United States Army Engineering Research and Development Laboratories," and "Organic Finishes for United States Signal Corps Equipment," by A. J. Raffalovich, engineering laboratories, Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Adhesion

"A Study on Some Factors Affecting Adhesion of Paint Films," by Dr. Charles J. Marsel, assistant professor of chemical engineering, New York University.

Drying Oils

"Studies on the Systematic Fractionation of Bodied Linseed Oil (Standoil)," by Dr. J. Petit, assistant director, French Paint and Varnish Research Laboratories, Belleville, Paris, and "Some Additional Facts with Respect to the Formation of Bodied Linseed Oil," by Dr. Kronstein.

Protective Coatings II

"Electrical Insulating Varnishes," by Dr. F. M. Damitz, National Varnished Products Corporation.

Flame Resistants Patents

—*Continued from page 5*

for licensing to the paint industry for practice in the United States, its possessions, and Canada:—No. 2,044,176, June 16, 1936, Leon McCulloch, for noninflammable paint; 2,118,787, May 24, 1938, Clayton and Heffner, for painting and similar composition; 2,172,698, September 12, 1939, Clayton and Heffner, for fire, water, and mildew resisting compound and fabric; 2,178,625, November 7, 1939, Clayton and Heffner, for fireproofing treatment and composition; 2,194,690, March 26, 1940, Clayton and Heffner, for painting composition; 2,299,612, October 20, 1942, Clayton and Heffner, for fire-resistant composition and fabric; also Canadian letters patent 378,800, January 10, 1939, for treated fabric, and 378,801, January 10, 1939, for fire- and mildew-resistant compound.

Inquiries in regard to the sublicensing arrangement should be addressed to E. H. Kipp, 1415 Park building, Pittsburgh 22, or to the Watson-Standard Company, P. O. box 1825, Pittsburgh 30.

Rohm & Haas Judged

—*Continued from page 5*

said "this judgment makes generally available a large number of patents for the manufacture of acrylic products, by ordering Rohm & Haas to license them royalty-free to all applicants.

"It also orders the company to supply technical information and 'know how' for making the products, and prohibits the company from engaging in the future in restrictive practices, such as division of world sales territories and agreements preventing imports and exports."

Assistant Attorney General David L. Bazelon, director of the Office of Alien Property, which holds 34.49 percent of Rohm & Haas' stock, pointed out that the judgment also makes available for royalty-free licensing by that office ninety enemy owned patents which were subject to the illegal agreements.

Sharp & Dohme Moves Atlanta Branch Office

The Atlanta, Ga., branch of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, commenced operations in its new quarters at 215 Chester avenue, S. E., on November 15. The offices of the branch were formerly located at 136 Forrest avenue, N. E.

Warehousing and distribution operations for the Atlanta and Jacksonville offices will be handled from the new location, but the Jacksonville district sales office will continue to be located at 204 Laura street. The Atlanta branch will be responsible for sales and service in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, eastern Tennessee and northeastern Alabama.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.13¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.08¼	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb.	1.00	- 3.00
Zinc sulphide, magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment. Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls. lb.	.31	- .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)		
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld. lb.	2.00	- 2.60
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.1180	- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.1220	- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld. lb.	.17	- —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld. lb.	.35	- —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb.	.08½	—
Pac. coast lb.	.09¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.09	- —
Pac. coast lb.	.09¾	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).		
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works lb.	.25½	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works lb.	7.00	- —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbl. or bgs., works lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works lb.	.03½	—
5 tons, works lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.11	- —
5 tons, works lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.12	- .16
Sulphate, cryst., cns., c.l., works lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the November 1 issue of OPD.

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V154 I21 NOV 22 1948 XUM

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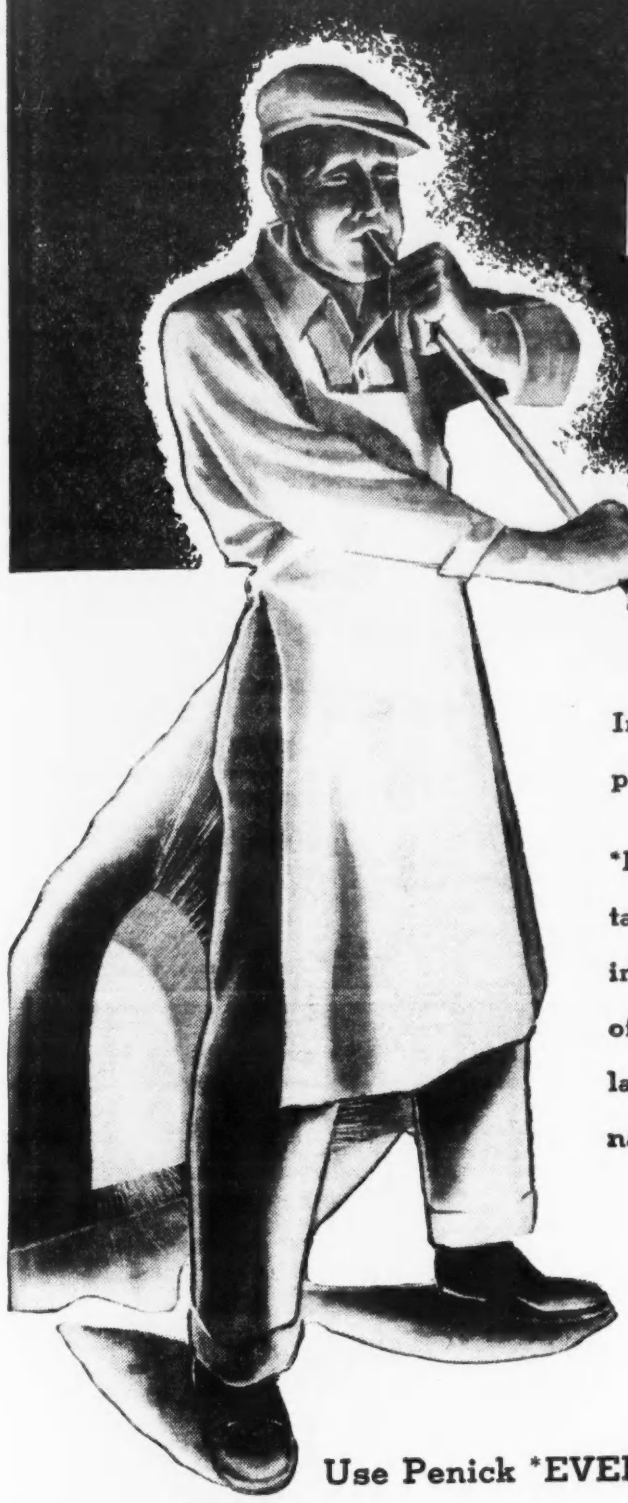

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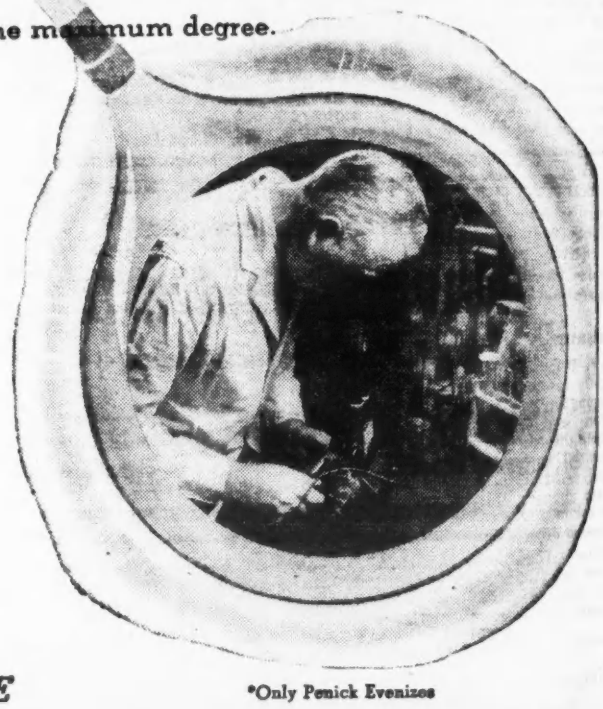

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The botanical drug market had a number of interesting facets last week, not the least of which was, first, a slight decline in rhubarb prices which was followed by a sharp rise in both replacement and spot quotations late in the period. On the opposite side of market events was a lowering of prices on cascara bark, and also on mandrake, pink and blood roots, evidence that demand has not supported in full some of the price advances during last summer. The net effect on the market index was to raise it 1.1 points to establish it at 199.8 in comparison with 256.2 prevailing a year ago.

The second facet of interest was the large number of cargo ships in dock in New York harbor with substantial quantities of botanicals aboard but which the stevedore strike kept loaded. In some measure, the market on imported botanicals depends for balance on the more or less steady, uninterrupted flow of botanics from foreign parts to this country. Dealers no longer store large quantities against all possible eventualities but prefer to buy moderate quantities frequently in the source markets rather than to purchase large lots occasionally; they do not carry the inventories that they feel are the responsibility of manufacturing consumers. Failure to unload ships here, if long continued, could easily develop at least temporary shortages of prompt delivery goods. Gentian root was a point in case last week. Tons lay in ships holds at a time when the foreign markets advanced ½ cent.

A third facet to attract some attention was that some suppliers stood aloof from selling at current prices, mainly because of the conviction that the collection in 1949, to be even partially satisfactory, must be at even higher prices to the gatherers. This appeared to mean that goods in hand at 1948 costs would be much more valuable stock in the season of 1949-1950 than they are now. Those with this view were disposed to "let the other fellow have the business at present prices." The consumption in the season of 1947-1948 may have seemed relatively small but that consumption was greater than production was an opinion of fairly broad acceptance last week.

Finally, there was the matter of Chinese products, most all of which showed a marked accession of firmness; the exception was rhubarb root and the lower price came more because of local rather than primary market conditions. Almost without exception, the Chinese produce of botanical origin developed a firmness that seemed in some measure connected with political events in China and their possible effect on the delivery of such merchandise from the interior to the Chinese shipment ports.

Balsams

Fir—Prices on Canadian balsam were slightly lower by the end of last week, standing on the basis of $32 to $33 per gallon and holding steadily thereat despite the absence of substantial competition. The new price fitted in more closely with replacement. Oregon balsam lacked change, holding at $2.25 to $2.30 per gallon and moving steadily into consumption at an about normal rate.

Peru — The tendency toward higher prices was still noted and in some quarters was effected. Other directions showed reserve in the matter of offerings but continued to sell at their previously quoted price levels.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Inactivity in the primary market as well as the restriction of spot business to trading in moderately sized quantities has brought an easier and slightly lower market at 37c. to 40c. per pound.

Cocillana—Demand has braced considerably and along strictly seasonal lines. Prices have yet to feel the effect of the normal improvement in business but the market was said to be much steadier.

Sassafras—The present stock of selected bark held in the country is none too adequate when compared with the normal takings of that material during the Spring months. Also, in some instances quality collected fell below the average this year.

White Pine—New crop bark now held by dealers doing business with manufacturing consumers should begin to move in larger quantities in the nearby future. The supply appeared to be plentiful as the result of stock accumulations as a by-product of lumbering operations in the South.

Wild Cherry — All reasonable requirements should be met this year. Most primary market holders have fair sized stocks ready to supply the demand which is expected to increase shortly.

Beans

Tonka—Inquiry and sale varied little list week from the volume of such activities during recent periods. The firmness of the replacement market coupled with the steady movement into consumption tended to hold prices virtually hard at the levels prevailing for some time past.

Vanilla—The market was rather slow last week. Demand was conservative throughout the period and consumers seemed interested only in the coverage of immediate requirements. Many of them hold quantities of beans substantial enough to keep them going for some time to come and that fact naturally reacts on the volume of new business coming to the spot. For the most part, New York dealers say they "do not know what the spot price on Bourbons is." Most of them also say they have not sold any. The fact seemed to be that dealers continued to withold quotations pending the final working out of the highly disturbing situation developed with the French suppliers when, against all promises made American importers, the price of new crop Bourbons was reduced.

Berries

Cubeb—Though not very active, the market was steady last week and prices on the spot were held in reasonal relationship with what would have to be paid for replacement goods. Stocks were fair and cover the probable needs of buyers well ahead.

Prickly Ash—Though demand has not pressed the state of supply into renewed prominence, the fact last week seemed to be that the material was not being offered in any spot quarter and that a strictly nominal market prevailed. Dealers with primary market connections said

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 1c. per lb.
ground, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Rhubarb, 20c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, China, select rolls, ¾c. per lb.
select rolls, broken, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 3c. per lb.
futures, distant, 3c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Tarragon leaves, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 2c. per lb.
Cascara, sagrada bark, 1c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Canadian, 50c. per gal.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Pinkroot, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Nutmegs, West Indian, spot, 1c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
199.8	198.7	201.8	256.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending November 12

Angelica, 18 cases: copper salts.
Aniseed, 248 bags: filthy.
Cassia, 595 bales: insect infestation and filth.
Chillies, 855 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 1,050 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 625 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 100 bags: not USP.
Henbane muticus, 22 bales: not official variety.
Kola nuts, 183 bags: insect infested and insect bored.
Nutmegs, 830 bags: wormy.
Pepper, black (18 lots), 2,702 bags: filthy.
White (3 lots), 225 bags: live and dead insects.
Pimento, 100 bags: live and dead insects.
Sesame seed, 1,666 bags: filthy.
Thyme leaves, 145 bags: not official variety.
Turmeric, 240 bags: live and dead insects.

IN SPITE OF DIFFICULTIES

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Wormseed

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From the American seed is produced wormseed oil, mainly in Carrol county, Maryland, the only place where it yields oil in commercial quantities. Its potency is expressed in terms of its *ascaridol* content, a name derived from the parasite *ascaris.*

Southern Russia yields the Levant seed from which Santonin is made. Even before the revolution produced the USSR, santonin was a Russian government monopoly but American production has dented the monopoly somewhat. Around 1875, the Levant seed reached the world through the fair at Nizhnii-Novgorod, a city which the Reds renamed Gorki after the famed Russian novelist.

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GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
CASEIN

SPECIALTIES:

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★
TARTARIC ACID
★
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practically none were gathered this year. The item was usually absent from primary market collectors buying lists during the past Summer. Where is was listed, the prices offered gatherers were very low. Meanwhile, the article has sold as high as 60c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica—The supply in hand on spot was fair in size and any reasonable requirement would be met by prompt deliveries at prices believed to be attractive when compared with what it would cost to replace current spot stocks through primary market purchases.

Chamomile — Both the Hungarian and Roman flowers were very steady. Demand was mainly for jobbing quantities but it made a total fair enough in size to act to the full support of prices.

Clover—Reserves available in this country were conservative in size, yet apparently sufficient to meet demand if it does not vary much from its present conservative total volume of requests.

Gums

Aloe — The market was exceptionally steady and the higher market established on Cape gum during the previous trading period proved to be a very firm affair during the week just ended. Curacao gum was very steady. Competition was negligible.

Arabic—While the dock strike has yet to find reflection in offerings of this article out of spot stocks, if long continued said strike could result in so substantial a reduction in unsold gum on spot as to be a strong argument for possible rise in prices. Several substantial quantities have been engaged to come forward and their arrival is vastly uncertain at the moment. Any gum in ships already in port will not be unloaded until the strike is settled.

Myrrh—Some grain in small lot buying appeared to originate in seasonal requirements normal for this time of the year. The market continued to be exceptionally steady in all directions.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The situation appeared to be one of a very smooth market surface and one lacking signs of any agitation in the market's lower depth. One thing seemed certain: consumers should be well cared for this consuming year so far as their needs being adequately covered. And nothing at this time suggests the probability of any flood of exports from European sources. Present prices were expected to hold unchanged unless the unexpected should happen and European leaves at low prices be offered substantially to the spot.

Digitalis—Following a period in which price declines were rather the common experience of buyers and sellers alike this article seemed last week to have become reasonably stable so far as quotations went. Demand was relatively light. Supply was ample for much more than the current takings of buyers.

Henbane—Much of the material reaching this country proves to be a non-official variety and hence subject to detention orders issued by the Food and Drug Administration. However, fair quantities of released merchandise kept buyers supplied last week and quotations as a rule proved to be very steady.

Lobelia—Buying pressure has been relieved in some measure without adversely affecting prices prevailing in the past several weeks. Stocks now available for manufacturing consumers were obtained at constantly rising prices in the primary market but advances here and in the country varied in extent at least. Current demand pressed light on local stocks but a gain was expected.

Tarragon—Inquiries that could not be met by firm offerings of spot goods have been current in the market of late. So far as could be ascertained, the local market was purely nominal and the item would, it was believed, command 95c. to $1 if obtainable.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—It may prove to be increasingly difficult to obtain further shipments from China because of the unsettled conditions that recently have strengthened most commodities supplied by that country. However, spot files still swarm an inactive market.

Ergot—Holding steady to firm in price the item was the object of strictly hand volume request throughout the past week. Replacement prices were reported well held in foreign parts.

Irish Moss—Recent offerings of good

for shipment from France have not met with any general disposition of local buyers to bring additional stocks to this market. Supplies were adequate last week and most sellers maintained a very steady market.

Kola Nuts—No further gain in price strength has come to this material but the market was fully steady as quoted and competition was a negligible affair throughout the week.

Roots

Blood—Inactivity on the part of buyers has eased the market moderately and quotations ended the week lower at 58c. to 60c. per pound. Slow sales have persisted for many weeks so far as the source markets were concerned.

Cohosh—Black cohosh remained very firm on the spot and attempts to buy to greater advantage at the source usually developed the fact that unsold quantities were usually negligible. Most sellers expected the market to hold substantially firm.

Gentian—Cables from European markets have come in at constantly rising prices during the past fortnight. Whole root on spot was moved up to 15c. to 16c. per pound; ground, 18c. to 19c.; powdered, 19c. to 20c. It was reported that the dock strike has left some parcels of substantial size unloaded aboard ships now in this harbor. If long continued, the strike could bring real, if even but temporary, shortage of spot supplies.

Goldenseal—The market was limp and prices tended to sag because of an almost total lack of interest in parcels offered at this time. Most suppliers admitted that it was a buyers' market.

Ipecac—Though no lower than the recent minimum of spot quotations, the market was said to be more competitive and conditions were more favorable for buyers than sellers.

Mandrake — The high pressure that forced such steady and substantial advances in price late last Summer has dropped considerably and with the lessening of buying pressure last week came an easing of quotations to the basis of 48c. to 60c. per pound, differing according to various sellers' views.

Pink — Local quotations were slightly lower at $1.95 to $2 per pound as a competitive development that came in a market of low, slow activity on the part of manufacturing consumers. Some formerly large buyers of the root has dropped it entirely.

Rhatany—Cables offering replacement supplies of this item have come in at higher levels and the development had the tendency of influencing spot quotations at least into stronger position. However, some present spot stocks were bought at very low prices.

Rhubarb — Whole root was slightly lower, standing at 60c. to 70c. per pound most of last week and being evidence of a somewhat easier market having developed following a similar trend of primary market prices as most lately cabled. However, conditions in China are so bad that shipments may be badly impeded.

Seeds

Anise—Syrian seed moved up a fraction in price, selling on the basis of 18½c. to 19c. per pound when it sold at all last week—which was not too often. Chinese star anise tended to be firmer because of primary market conditions.

Caraway—Dutch seed was advanced to 20c. to 20½c. per pound. Danish in a to arrive position was noted at 19c. to 19½c.

Cardamom—The market was slow so far as demand was concerned but it remained strong in the matter of prices quoted either here or in the primary markets offering nearby at distant futures.

Celery—Demand was small and infrequent last week but lack of trade failed to reflect on prices; they remained in line with replacement materials.

Colchicum—The market was unchanged so far as open quotations were concerned but replacement was reasonably favorable and has induced some tendency among local sellers to shade quotas.

Fenugreek—Moroccan seed was named higher at 9½c. to 10c. per pound, though it was not impossible that a firm order at 9¼c. would still not be accepted. Replacement was said to be higher.

Poppy—Dutch seed on spot advanced to 22c. to 22½c. per pound and was said to be very scarce in local circles. Higher replacement cost prevailed at 21c. to 21½c. No developments came in Turkish material.

Spices

Cassia—Cables made all China cassias higher and stronger. Spot quotations on selected rolls rose to 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound and broken rolls went to 10c. to 11c.

Clove — The market in Madagascar moved no higher last week but shippers did maintain their price views and were not disposed to shade in response to buyers' bidding. Local quotations remained very firm but failed to reflect fully the late rise at the source market.

Ginger — The market was generally quiet but, so far as prices were concerned, it was also steady to a substantial degree both here and in the several primary markets.

Nutmegs—The association of West Indian nutmeg shippers has dropped its policy of restricting sales to but three agents in the New York market. It is open to inquiries and orders from whatever source and last week quoted the market down to 42c. to 43c. per pound for goods in shipment position. Spot quoted was down to 47c. to 48c. as the result.

Pepper—Primary market shippers in the Far East were reported offering to buy back some contracts held in New York, proposing 63c. per pound as a buying price. This had a strengthening effect on local price views and quotations for spot goods reverted upward to the basis of 85c. to 86c. per pound. Nearby futures were 81c. to 82c. and more distant futures were around 55c. to 63c. so far as could be ascertained in a somewhat befogged forward market.

Missouri Farm, Factory Survey Is Completed

Ernest L. Little, president, Research Associates, Columbus, Ohio, reports the completion of an agricultural and industrial survey for the State of Missouri. The data were collected at the request of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce and the Missouri Resources and Development Commission. They will be presented to Missouri's governor shortly after his inauguration in January. One section of the survey discusses the localities in Missouri where native drug plants grow.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, technical, 15c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 = August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
100.5	100.9	104.1	152.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Orders flowed to the local essential oil market in a current that served dealers but moderately in checking price weakness in their ventures. A more potent factor in the fairly steady maintenance of most quotations was the absence of substantial weakness in prices quoted from the numerous replacement markets. Such quotations were considered already to be on the low side, thus leaving a narrowing opportunity for competitive shading of local quotations regardless of the limited character of consuming request. The market index was down 0.4 point to the basis of 100.5, in comparison with an index at 152.9 a year ago when prices were advancing substantially.

The fact that Ceylon citronella oil was lower in some quarters meant little; there was a very wide range in the quality of oil available, according to well informed quarters who, last week, were not disposed to meet the minimum of spot quotations. Technical cajeput was also down without immediately affecting the quotes on the redistilled oil.

Spice oils came in for moderate request and, in the instances of mace, nutmeg, and clove, appeared to be well maintained under but moderate competition. The raw materials upon which prices for those oils are based showed no new developments. A drop in African ginger root prices surprised since it set a market almost identical with the market as quoted in London on shipment root. Oil remained undisturbed.

Floral oils were in ample supply in most instances but declines have already run so far that resistence to further reductions has developed. Patchouli oil seemed actually much firmer at the origin. Lavender was cheap and plentiful. Vetiver developed a steadier undertone and ylang ylang remained stable pending new developments.

In general, demand was moderate to very small. Some quarters privately indicated that it actually was desperately low in those instances. The important fact was that prices were no longer yielding to limited demand. Plentiful stocks of most oils offset in some degree the inability of dealers to get arriving merchandise from the docks; unloading of ships was impossible because of the stevedore strike.

Essential Oils

Anise—The stronger market developed during the previous trading period continued unabated and conditions seemed to suggest that further advances in quotations at the origin were not unlikely. The entire situation—political and economical—in China makes for everything but stability and normal business conditions. Local dealers showed considerable reserve throughout the entire week in view of the continued uncertainty at the source.

Bergamot—There seemed to be plentity of oil available on spot in contradistinction to the availability of buyers. The latter approached the market only for jobbing quantities and the total of such business made no change in prices prevailing.

Birchtar—The market showed a tendency toward strengthening and higher prices appeared to be in the making. Replacement costs would support such a move and the absence of more than moderate spot stocks was also an added factor in the creation of a stronger market undertone regardless of the moderate demand current.

Cajeput—After a period during which replacement costs had worked in the direction of firm spot quotations, a change in that position of the market led to a drop in quotations on technical oil. At the week-end, quotations were $1.75 to $2 per pound. No change was made immediately in prices for rectified oil.

Camphor—Demand was light in volume and covered jobbing needs most of the time during the past week. Pricewise, the market appeared to be quite steady in the absence of conditions liekly to produce a more competitive situation.

Cananga—Jobbing request was fairly active. The number of such orders in some quarters showed a gain over the previous period and they involved both varieties of the item. Prices ruled in very steady position and were in keeping with replacements.

Cardamom—Demand proved to be a sustaining factor in the price position of this article, and raw material for which was advanced some weeks back and which has retained all of that rise. The movement of oil was about normal and undertones held firm.

Cassia—The situation in China certainly was not in the interest of normal business being maintained in this oil. Some quarters were disposed to consider a price advance not at all unlikely and, because of that, the local tendency was to maintain quotations more firmly and to do less selling at buyers' bids.

Cedarleaf—Selling gained moderately in volume, the result of more orders being in the market than for any important increase in the quantities required by buyers. Prices held very firm.

Citronella—The story on Ceylon is odd. One supplier of importance reported last week that in quantities of 5 drums or more the market was 65c. per pound, and in smaller lots, upwards of 67½c. Other directions occasionally began prices at 77c. per pound and reached as high as 88c., according to seller. That is some spread of prices on an article usually showing no more than 5c. difference in sellers' views. One disinterested quarter suggested that there might be a substantial difference in the qualities of oil being offered.

Clove—The market lacked further price development on the spot. Nor was there any material shifting in the quotations either on spice itself or on oil imported from Madagascar. Sellers said the situation was exceptionally steady here in response to the absence of any weakening of the source markets.

Cubeb—Buyers continued to buy immediate requirements only and the bulk of such transactions was not substantial in size by the close of last week. The stability of oil prices seemed related to the very steady selling prices prevailing on cubeb berries over a considerable period of time here and abroad.

Dillweed—Apparently the rising market was at an end for the time being at least. Quotations held very firm at $8.75 to $9 per pound, and there was practically no local competition in sight on that basis. Sellers showed reserve and expansion in demand would probably thrust quotations to a new high from the recent rise.

Erigeron—If its wanted, $4 to $4.25 per pound would have to be paid; the cost to produce oil from this weed has risen as much as it has on oils of more substantial usage. Not much was made during the past Summer but stocks were believed sufficient.

Eucalyptus—Arrival of the season when consumption is sure to rise has found the market well stocked with oil of excellent quality and at prices certainly attractive to buyers. Quotations had a more stable quality than they had had recently.

Garlic—Trading was normal in variety and volume last week, and those conditions worked in the direction of increased stability in prices and elimination of most local tendency toward competition.

Geranium—More stability came to the spot last week. Those who recently established considerably lower prices on Algerian and Bourbon oils were not disposed to extent the movement downward. The tendency was to maintain an even price position that was in line with replacement costs available to some dealers. Demand was routine but about in line with the volume common to the market lately.

Ginger—Some importers of African root took a curiously easier view on the price for that article, and the prices proposed seemed out of line with those of the leading agent in London. Oil showed no fluctuations in price last week, remaining merely steady under the influence of a demand conservative in size.

Grapefruit—New crop season is at hand, but no weakening in the situation relating to the oil of grapefruit has come to the market to this time. Most sellers said current stocks cared for demand, and that prices suggested on new crop oil did not forecast any major change in local quotations in the near future.

Hemlock—Demand was for small lots, and not many orders reached local dealers during the past week. However, sellers were not disposed to reduce quotations,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

feeling that demand would remain small whatever the price quoted might be.

Juniper—Plenty of good quality oil was available on this market, exceeding actual requirements by a rather substantial degree. However, the failure of foreign and domestic replacement costs to drop have had a congealing effect on spot quotations.

Lemon—Competition was less a factor in the spot market than it had been in the recent past. Producers' quotations held very steady under a fair support from buyers for consumption. Stocks will probably be replaced in sufficient quantities once new crop production reaches its peak. No shortage was suggested as likely.

Lignaloe—Both seed and wood oil from Mexico held steady. Demand was slightly broader than it had been of late, but the improvement was insufficient in size materially to affect the current level of quotations. Replacement costs were very steady. Stocks were reported as being entirely moderate in size on spot.

Nutmeg—Ordinarily declining prices on raw material may forecast a reduction in those on derived products. However, nutmeg oil is manufactured from nutmegs not permitted for human consumption, and the prices for such goods are subject to the rather wide fluctuations that take place on edible material from time to time. The oil market was reported quiet, but quite steady.

Orange—Prominent suppliers of the California oil have charted a course toward price stability, and in a recent advice to this market intimated that they saw no probability that quotations would be reduced further. Florida oil was in an excellent and vastly competitive position. One hears nothing about Italian oil in the market these days. The price is far too high for buyers.

Patchouli—The recent strengthening of shipment quotations has not been extended, but the market at the origin was firm at levels recently established there. Locally, large stocks of oil that in some instances showed a very low import costs tended to hold back an advance in spot quotations at the present time.

Petitgrain—One decline seemed to have placed this item well in line with a sound market at the source, and throughout the past week sellers were disposed to reject buyers' bids. Trading was mainly for the immediate requirements of a few active consumers.

Peppermint—Price changing came to an end at the close of the previous trading period. Sellers retained quotations free from change and in some cases reckoned them to be on the low side when compared with the prices wanted by some holders of the unsold portion of the 1948 crop in middlewestern hands. Demand was routine.

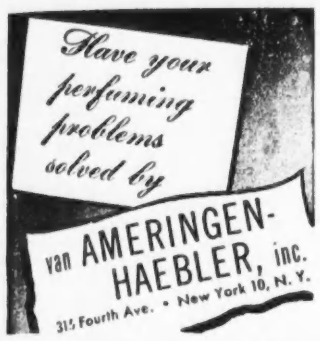
Pineneedle—A modicum of competition drifted quietly into the spot market last week, brought some sales at prices shading previous quotations slightly, and then as quietly disappeared from the affairs of the market, leaving prices without any permanent change for the week under review.

Rose—The reddish tinge to be found abroad wherever this oil is sold in primary markets certainly did not make for easy purchase for importation into the United States. Fortunately, the available spot supply covered all probable requirements.

Sage—Activity was about normal. Production costs have worked to the solidification of prices on all qualities of oil, a reflection of the fact that price changes as related to raw material continued to be within very narrow limits.

Sandalwood—The price range was very wide, according to seller, being $13.75 to $16.30 per pound. Demand was light in volume, but probably equal to reasonable expectations, considering the fact that other items have supplanted sandalwood to a considerable extent—penicillin and streptomycin, for example.

Spearmint—The market was substantially easy in undertone, competition being



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a disquieting force that tended to make quotations bend and sway from time to time. The result has been that, on occassions, consumers were said to be buying oil under the minimum $5 per pound usually quoted on the spot.

Vetiver—Sellers fought shy of any tendency further to reduce quotations, but conditions did appear to favor buyers more than sellers, for the time being at least. Replacement costs tend to put a check on further reductions in local quotations.

Wormseed—Some local sellers indicated that the next price movement would be to restore some of the reduction recently a feature in the market when new crop was marketed. Demand has braced considerably since current quotations were established in some quarters on the spot.

Wormwood—With major consuming requirements well covered, the fact that demand was routine and mainly confined to the coverage of jobbing requirements was a fact without further effect on the price levels reached when the market declined recently.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ambergris—The spot market ranged $8.50 to $12 per ounce, but the movement into consumption reduced stocks hardly at all. Undertones were said to be exceptionally steady everywhere.

Amyl Salicylate—Quotations on the USP grade of this material were raised in the previous trading period. Though the technical grade was not changed, some developments in that direction may eventually come to the market, though producers were reserved in their opinions concerning such a development.

Benzaldehyde—Demand was very fair. It was steady in the main, and in some directions of consumption actually expansive within moderate limits. Quotations proved to be very steady.

Benzyl Compounds—Movement was very steady. Consumers were in the market for normal quantities of all varieties within this group and, for the most part, prices proved to be exceptionally steady.

Carvol—The stable prices at which raw material comes to the market has accounted for the well-maintained and very steady quotations on the derived product. Stocks were excellent. Demand was normal in terms of the recent movement to consumers.

Castoreum—Buyers found quick satisfaction of their needs possible in the spot market last week, and a fair-sized, if entirely routine, volume of demand tended to keep prices well stabilized.

Civet—The special demands for this fixative that usually rise when perfumers prepare products for the Christmas trade have passed pretty well, leaving a market of steady but very quiet proportions at unchanged quotations.

Ethyl Acetate—Leading producers reduced prices on this article in the previous week, and it was expected that the perfumers grade that lately sold at 25c. to 38c. per pound may ultimately be affected.

Eucalyptol—Considering the declines that have come in the raw material quotations during the past year, eucalyptol has shown remarkable stability. Prices were still well maintained last week, and demand was steady if not exactly at normal volume.

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Bids Wanted

Benzol, technical, 5,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 281, December 9.

Calcium chloride, 504 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 566, November 29.

Calcium hypochlorite, 40,265 pounds, as required from January 1, through June 30, 1949, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 115-S, November 24.

Castor oil, 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 266, December 7; 600 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 564, November 29.

Cutting oil, 9,900 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 49, November 24.

Diphtheria antitoxin, 4,320 bottles, 20,000 units each, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 563, November 29.

Drugs and chemicals, including camphor, 1,506 pounds; galactose, 960 ounces; ichthammol, 288 pounds, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 574, November 29; menadione sodium bisulphite injections, sulphosalicylic acid, gum copal, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-58, November 24.

Ethyl chloride, 4,608 hundred gram bottles, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 573, November 29.

Grease, 36,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 273, December 3.

Hexylresorcinol, 73,152 boxes of five pills each, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 573, November 29.

Hydrochloric acid, 305,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3676, November 26.

Hydrofluoric acid, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3676, November 26.

Lactose, 3,336 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-58, November 24.

Laundry sour, 118,600 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 114-S, November 30.

Linseed oil, boiled, 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 274, December 8.

Medicinal specialties, as required through March 31, 1949, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-59, November 26.

Molasses, cane, 303,168 cans, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 519, November 24.

Paint, enamel, 350 gallons, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 560, December 9; 6,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana) invitation 64, December 1; 3,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 263, December 6; **various,** 1,300 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.) invitation 73, November 23.

Paint Stripping compound, 320,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 269, December 7.

Petrolatum, white, 5,016 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-58, November 24.

Shortening, 2,900,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 588, November 23.

Soap, paste, 55,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3694, November 24; chip, 153,540 pounds; laundry bars, 260,700 pounds; laundry powder, 318,100 pounds; toilet, 119,537 pounds; various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 112-S, November 29.

Soda ash, 85,300 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 114-S, November 30.

Sodium bicarbonate, 5,600 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-W-69836-R, November 24.

Starch, laundry, 117,320 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 117-S, November 29.

Sulphuric acid, 528,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 3676, November 26.

Tablets, including acetophenetidon, acetylsalicylic acid and caffeine, ammonium chloride, anhydrohydroxyprogesterone, ascorbic acid, Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 551, November 29; ergonovine maleate, invitation 573, November 29.

Thinner, enamel, 2,470 gallons, and lacquer, 1,795 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Red River Arsenal, Texarkana) invitation 64, December 1; paint, 25,754 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 276, December 8.

Trisodium phosphate, 162,550 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 114-S, November 30.

Vapor cleaning compound, 187,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 263, December 7.

Varnish, lithographic, 4,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-345, November 26; bleached shellac, 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 280, December 9.

Mustard Seed Crop

—*Continued from page 3*

tana, 17,100,000 and 18,900,000 pounds; California, 700,000 and 1,300,000 pounds, and Washington, 480,000 and 790,000 pounds. Production of yellow mustard seed, making up 65.1 percent of the total this year and 50.8 percent in 1947, is estimated at 11,910,000 pounds this year, compared with 10,660,000 pounds last year; brown mustard, 3,270,000 pounds this year and 4,330,000 last year, and Oriental mustard, 3,100,000 pounds this year and 6,000,000 pounds last year.

It is estimated that 35,000 acres of mustard seed were harvested this year, compared with 70,100 acres in 1947 and the average of 78,540 acres. The reduction in acreage from last year was attributed chiefly to the planting of other crops, particularly wheat in Montana, from which larger returns were expected, and to the drought in California at planting time. Montana accounted for 30,000 acres this year and 63,000 acres last year; California, 2,000 this year and 2,600 in 1947, and Washington, 3,000 this year and 4,500 in 1947.

Imports of whole mustard seed for the first nine months of this year were 7,275,750 pounds, compared with 4,779,103 pounds for the same period in 1947; 4,561,647 pounds in 1946, and 490,585 pounds in 1945 for the January-September period.

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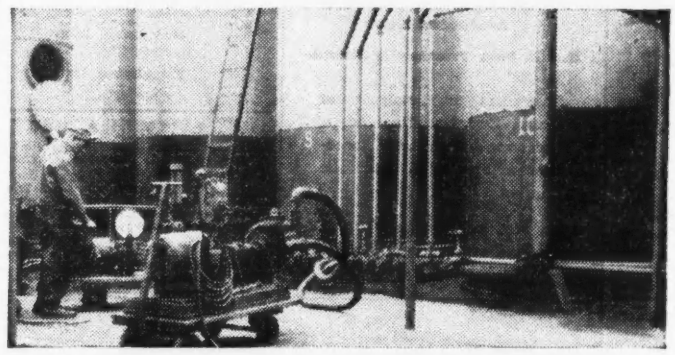

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BALTIMORE Warner-Graham Co.	CLEVELAND S. S. Skelton	MONTREAL, CAN. Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.	PORTLAND, ORE. Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
BOSTON Mulcahy & Griffin	DETROIT C. W. Hess Co.	NEW ORLEANS C. N. Sutton	ST. LOUIS Harry G. Knapp
BUFFALO Wetherbee Chemical Co.	HOUSTON Joe Goulson Co.	PHILADELPHIA Loos & Dilworth, Inc.	SAN FRANCISCO E. M. Walls
CHICAGO Philip E. Gale Co.	KANSAS CITY John T. Kennedy Sales Co.	PITTSBURGH Jos. A Burns	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
CINCINNATI Deeks & Sprinkel	LOS ANGELES E. B. Taylor Co.		TORONTO, CAN. A. S. Paterson

Protective Coatings Materials

A general air of expectancy dominated the market picture last week, as cadmium and zinc metals moved to higher price levels. Among protective coatings, Singapore No. 1 dammar gum went up, while a variety of reductions were effected on one line of synthetic resins.

Because of last week's 10-cent increase in cadmium, producers of pigments derived from this metal reported that higher schedules were in the making, but, at press time, the extent of the increases could not be learned. Lithopone was steady, although zinc metal went up 2 cents per pound. Zinc oxide and zinc sulphide were similarly stable. All but one manufacturer of these pigments have guaranteed current quotations until December 31. The one producer not committed by a stabilized price policy revealed that no immediate changes were anticipated by that company.

One manufacturer of synthetic resins announced a variety of reductions. Semi-solid alkyds were lowered 4 cents, while solid grades were dropped 4 cents to 6 cents per pound. Pure alkyds were off one cent to 3 cents, while modified grades were decreased by a similar amount. Pure melamines were down 8 cents. Pentaerythritol resins dropped one cent to 2¾ cents, and modified phenolics were one cent lower.

Singapore No. 1 was one cent higher in last week's market for natural resins. Buyers were not very active. Dealers reported that inventories of most gums were adequate, but warned that the situation might become critical if the longshoremen's strike continues for any long period of time. Calcutta shellac quotations were steadier, and New York dealers reported no change in going prices here. Business was spotty.

Diethyl phthalate was firm, despite further declines in ethyl alcohol. New York dealers reported no change in imported casein, although it was widely known that many sellers were discounting current quotations. Conditions in the Argentine were firmer. Because of recent metal rises, increases were expected shortly in lead and zinc flatteners and driers.

Twenty-four paint wholesalers reported to the Bureau of Census that September sales by dollar volume totaled $4,251,000, 8 percent over August and 15 percent above September, 1947. Fourteen paint wholesalers reported September inventory by dollar value at $3,441,000, 2 percent below the previous month but 14 percent over September, 1947.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WW, X, 4c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.3	224.3	210.2	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The market was steady at recently-instituted higher levels. Buying interest remained fair. Supplies were ample.

Black, Acetylene—Quotations were firm last week. Stocks were relatively good. Demand was on a par with previous levels.

Blue, Alkali Toner—In good supply during the past week, this pigment material was in moderate demand. Listings were unchanged.

Blue, Celestial—Inventories remained excellent. Consuming interest was fair. Prices were without variance.

Blue, Iron—Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues continued in good availability during the period under review. Calls for these materials were moderate. The price structure remained steady.

Blue, Peacock—Buyers experienced little difficulty in locating stocks of either the molybdic or tungstic grades. Demand, however, was only fair. Quotations were maintained.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Good stocks prevailed in this section during the past week. Demand was moderate. Prices remained at former levels.

Blue, Violet Toner—Inventories were ample. Buying interest was fair. Quotations held.

Green, Chrome—The market was steady following recent increases. Buyers were moderately active. The supply position remained excellent.

Green, Malachite—Both molybdic and tungstic grades were in adequate supply. Demand was not especially heavy. Price-wise, there was no change.

Lithopone—Although zinc metal was up another 2c. per pound last week, quotations on this material held firm. Many observers believed that the increased cost of the raw material would eventually be reflected in the price of this pigment, but, as of late in the week, producers gave no indications that new schedules were in preparation. Demand, meanwhile, was moderate. The supply position continued good.

Orange, Cadmium—Despite a 10c. per pound rise in the metal during the week, the price structure of this material held fast at $1.04 per pound. Manufacturers intimated that an advance was in the making, but, at press time, they had not yet determined the extent of the increase.

Orange, Chrome—Schedules were steady at recently-instituted higher levels last week. Inventories were in excellent condition. Demand was moderate.

Red, Cadmium—Quotations were unchanged last week in the face of a 10c. per pound advance in the price of cadmium metal. New schedules were reported to be in preparation, but the extent of the impending increase could not be learned at press time. Current listings follow:—Deep shade, $1.29; light shade, $1.14; maroon, $1.39 to $1.49; medium shade; $1.24; medium-light shade, $1.19, and orange-red, $1.09 per pound.

Red Earth—Arrivals last week totaled 1,120 bags of red earth from Glasgow, but because of prevailing strike conditions on the waterfront, none of the material was unloaded.

Red, Lithol Toner—Further improvement was reported last week in the supply position of this organic toner. Demand still exceeded supply, however, but the situation was generally said to be better than it has been in some time. Prices were steady.

Red, Para Toner—Inventories were heavier, but still insufficient to meet demand. Price-wise, there was no change.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Increasing production continued to be reported for this organic toner last week. However, output was still said to fall short of requirements. Prices were firm.

Titanium Dioxide—A check of the expected new source in the market last week reveals that that company has launched a long-range program and does not expect to get into full-scale production until some time in 1951. Previously, it was reported that commercial operations were expected to begin in mid-1949. Meanwhile, supplies continue tight, while demand remains heavy.

Yellow, Cadmium—Quotations were maintained, despite a 10c. per pound boost in the metal last week. Producers expected to move up their pigments correspondingly, but as of press time, the extent of the advance could not be ascertained.

Yellow, Chrome—Supply levels remained high during the week. Demand was moderate. Prices continued firm following recent increases.

Yellow, Zinc—The market was steady last week at recently-established higher levels. Buying interest was fair. Supplies were good.

Zinc Pigments—Although zinc metal went up another 2c. per pound during the week, prices on these materials held at former levels. All but one manufacturer have guaranteed present schedules through the end of the fourth quarter. The lone holdout revealed that no immediate plans for an increase were in the making. However, it was pointed out in another quarter that pigment makers, under their current quotations, were absorbing increases totaling 2½c. per pound in the cost of the metal. It was believed that announcements would be issued next month regarding schedules after January 1.

Fillers and Extenders

Clay—Importations during the week totaled 20 cases of clay from Leghorn. However, because of prevailing strike-bound conditions at coastal ports, none of the material was unloaded.

Kyanite—Arrivals last week aggregated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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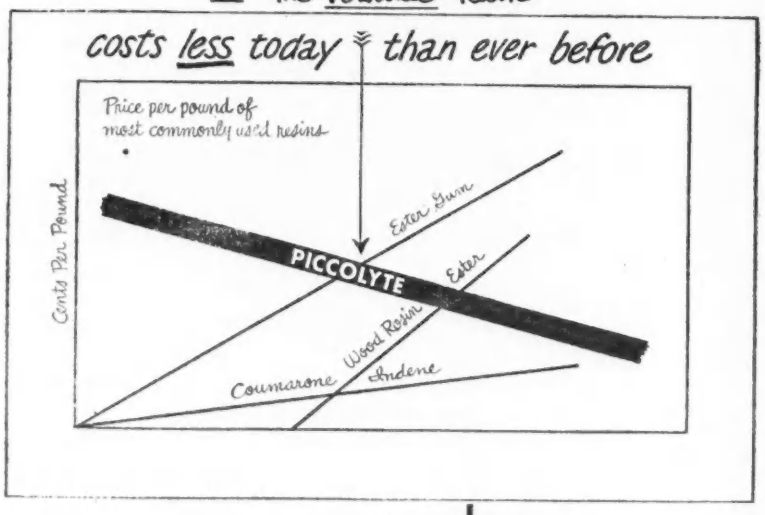

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600 tons of kyanite ore from Mombasa, but none of the material was unloaded.

Mica—The price structure was firm. Demand was steady. Supplies were abundant. Imported last week were 348 cases of mica from London and Rio de Janeiro.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—A variety of decreases were effected by one manufacturer last week. Semi-solid alkyds were down 4c. per pound, while solid grades declined 4c. to 6c. Pure, drying alkyds were off 1c. to 3c., while all pure, non-drying types received 1c. reductions. All but two grades of modified alkyds were 1c. to 3c. lower. Phenolated alkyds were decreased 1c. to 2c. per pound, and non-phenolic grades were down 2c. to 3c. Elsewhere the market was firm. Demand was moderate. Supplies were said to be sufficient to cover present requirements.

Melamine Resins—One line was reduced 8c. per pound last week. Supply and demand levels were unchanged. Schedules of other manufacturers, meanwhile, were without variance.

Pentaerythritol Resins—One manufacturer last week announced decreases ranging from 1c. to 2¾c. per pound. The market was otherwise unchanged.

Phenolic Resins—One line of modified phenolics was lowered 1c. per pound during the week. Other schedules were maintained. Supplies were reported ample for all types but those derived from cresol.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins—One maker of urea-formaldehydes and melamines lowered half that line by 1c. per pound.

Natural Resins

Singapore No. 1 dammar showed strength in last week's market, rising 1c. per pound in New York. The current price quoted by dealers ranges from 28c. to 30c. per pound. Manila copals were firm, as were other grades. Buyers were not very active. Stocks were sufficient to meet requirements, but importers warned that the situation might become critical if the longshoremen's strike continues for any long period of time. Material continued to arrive last week, but, because of the waterfront walkout, none of the imports were unloaded. Arrivals during the past week totaled 309 bags of copal gum from Manila and 640 bags and 100 cases of dammar from Singapore and Tandjong Priok, respectively.

Shellac—Calcutta quotations were much steadier during the week. Dealers in New York, at the same time, reported no change here in going prices. Business was quite spotty. Inventories were reported to be adequate, but importers were uncertain as to how long current stocks would last in view of prevailing strike-bound conditions on the waterfront. Imported, but not unloaded, were 321 bags and 40 cases of shellac from Bangkok.

Lacquer Materials

Diethyl Phthalate—Despite additional declines in ethyl alcohol, prices on this plasticizer remained steady during the period under review. Demand was not especially heavy. Supplies were sufficient to cover current requirements. Quotations range from 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Although production continued on the increase, current supplies were still said to be falling far short of the intense demand. The price struc-

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ture remained on a par with previous levels, holding at 43c. to 45½c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—The market position of this plasticizing material was without appreciable change during the period under review. The coaltar grade continued to range from 41½c. to 43½c. per pound, and petroleum grades were quoted at identical levels.

Naval Stores

The Chemical and Health Products Branch reported that the United States supplied almost all of Brazil's imports of 189 metric tons of turpentine, valued at $63,900, in the first quarter of this year. Brazilian imports during the corresponding quarter in 1947 totaled 272 tons, all from the United States.

Imports of gum rosin during the first quarter of 1948 dropped to 2,108 tons from 4,617 tons in the first quarter of 1947. Values were $476,200 and $1,190,250, respectively. The United States supplied the entire amount in the first quarter of this year and more than 60 percent of the total imports in the first quarter of last year.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended November 19 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.00	$6.75
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35	9.10
F	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.50	9.25
G	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
H	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
I	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
K	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
M	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
N	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	7.72	8.70	9.45
WG	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.81	8.85	9.60
WW	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.95	9.70
X	7.96	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.95	9.70
	Drums						
Sales		100		200			
Receipts	71	491	2,096	1,316	59		
Shipments			586	10			
Stocks	21,388	21,879	23,389	24,695	24,753		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.39¼	.39	.39	.39	.39	.45½	.56
Sales, bbls.		160		120			
Receipts, bbls.	112	98	1,266	193	310		
Shipments, bbls.	92	52	889	77	359		
Stocks, bbls.	15,422	15,468	15,845	15,961	15,912		

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Arrivals during the past week aggregated 4,536 bags of asbestos from Capetown and Lourenco Marques. However, because of strikebound conditions at the waterfront, only 2,120 bags of this total were unloaded.

Casein—Reports from the Argentine indicated that market conditions in that country were quite firm. At the same time, quotations in New York were officially stable, though it was widely known that many dealers were willing to discount current prices, which range from 26¼c. to 27c. per pound. The willingness of dealers to accept less than the going price was attributed in large part to the almost total absence of interest on the part of consuming trades. Meanwhile, the stability in the Argentine was believed due to the imminent change in the currency rate and the knowledge of producers at the source that the American market is lower than listings in Buenos Aires. Domestic casein continued at 30c., but this product was unable to take any business away from either imported casein or substitute materials. Arrivals, which were not unloaded due to strike conditions, totaled 3,343 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Graphite—Importations last week of 1,743 bags of graphite from Durban were unloaded.

Gypsum—Imported, but not unloaded, were 5,812 tons of crude gypsum last week from Hautsport. The market was otherwise without feature.

Lead Driers—New schedules were known to be in preparation last week, but, as of press time, the prices had not been released. The quotations are expected to show increases, reflecting a recent rise in lead metal.

Lead Flatteners—The price structure was unchanged during the period under review, though it was indicated by producers that advances were in the offing. The new quotations are expected to reflect a recent rise in lead metal.

Lecithin—Bleached ranged from 16¾c. to 19¼c. per pound, while unbleached commanded 15¾c. to 18¼c., both quotations unchanged from the previous week. Buying interest was fair. Supplies were ample.

Zinc Driers—Despite another 2c. rise in zinc metal last week, prices on this material remained firm. Increases were known to be in the works, but, as of press time, producers were unable to indicate the extent of the advances.

Zinc Flatteners—Increases were expected momentarily at press time, due to an additional 2c. increase in the price of zinc metal. The extent of the impending advances could not be ascertained late last week.

Hilo Gives Employees New Insurance Policy

The Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., recently presented all its employees with a new surgical-medical plan insurance policy. The company's policy of insuring its employees was instituted in 1913, when all employees were presented with life insurance policies, and was extended to cover loss of limbs or eyes through accident or total disability through any cause in 1945. The company pays all premiums on the policies.

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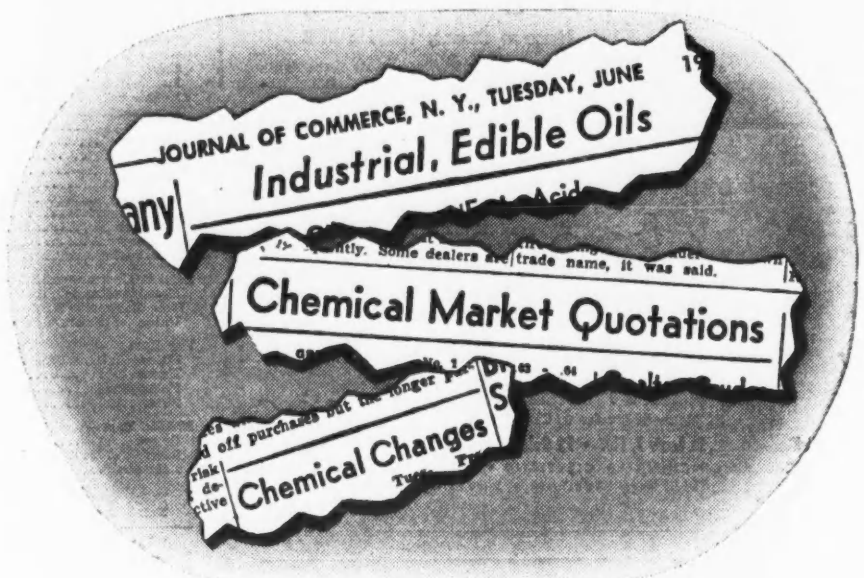

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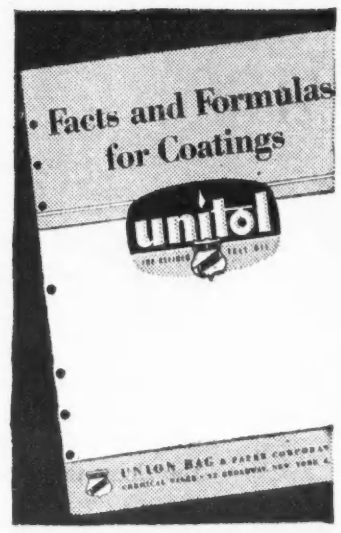

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Lead Chemicals Export Quotas: Oct.-Dec.

Country export quotas for lead chemicals for the fourth quarter of 1948 have been announced by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. The quotas and types of chemicals, with their census schedule B numbers, are as follows, in pounds:—

	Lead and chrome pigments 842900	Lead acetate 832990	Litharge 842300	Red lead, dry 842400	Red lead in oil 843100	White lead, dry 842600	White lead in oil 842700
ECA Countries—							
Belgium-Luxembourg	50.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	2.000	25.000	20.000	.....	.....	.....
France	200.000	.....	10.000	100.000	.....	.....	.....
Germany-Bizone	.....	.....	2.000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	10.000	.....	.....	3.000	.....	5.000	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	5.000	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	20.000	1.000	1.000	4.000	.....	15.000	10.000
Italy	15.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	10.000	.....	75.000	100.000	.....	.....	.....
Norway	2.000	2.000	45.000	90.000	.....	50.000	.....
Portugal	6.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	20.000	52.000	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	10.000	.....	5.000	.....	.....	.....	20.000
Trieste	2.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	10.000	.....	2.000	10.000	2.000	35.000	5.000
ECA Territories—							
Belgian Congo	.....	.....	.....	5.000	4.000	.....	1.000
British Territories—							
British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000
Hongkong	30.000	.....	.....	5.000	.....	.....	.....
French Territories—							
French Indio China	2.000	.....	.....	12.000	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands Territories—							
Netherland Indies	10.000	.....	.....	.....	2.000	15.000	2.000
Latin America—							
Argentina	100.000	5.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	2.000	.....	.....	.....	1.000	5.000	2.000
Brazil	100.000	2.000	.....	45.000	.....	100.000	.....
Chile	50.000	2.000	40.000	40.000	1.000	65.000	2.000
Colombia	15.000	2.000	4.000	92.000	3.000	18.000	2.000
Costa Rica	.....	.....	.....	2.000	1.500	.....	2.000
Cuba	50.000	2.000	10.000	30.000	2.500	13.000	2.000
Dominican Republic	.....	.....	.....	4.000	1.000	.....	2.000
Ecuador	.....	.....	.....	2.000	1.500	.....	2.000
Guatemala	.....	2.000	.....	2.000	2.500	.....	3.000
Haiti	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000	.....	1.000
Honduras	.....	.....	2.000	.....	1.000	.....	2.000
Mexico	110.000	6.500	10.000	43.000	3.000	10.000	5.000
Nicaragua	.....	.....	2.000	2.000	1.500	.....	1.000
Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.000	5.000	1.000
Paraguay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000	.....	1.000
Peru	15.000	2.000	54.000	20.000	5.000	.....	2.500
Salvador	2.000	.....	.....	2.000	5.000	.....	3.000
Uruguay	30.000	.....	10.000	30.000	1.000	45.000	10.000
Venezuela	25.000	2.000	4.000	15.000	2.000	.....	1.000
British Commonwealth—							
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000	.....	.....
New Zealand (W. Samoa)	.....	.....	.....	2.000	1.000	.....	3.000
Union of South Africa	50.000	2.000	5.000	10.000	.....	10.000	.....
Far East—							
China	20.000	7.000	.....	20.000	.....	5.000	10.000
Korea	.....	.....	10.000	.....	2.000	.....	11.000
Philippines	9.000	10.000	20.000	60.000	4.000	40.000	50.000
Siam	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.000	.....	.....
Middle East—							
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.000	15.000
India	5.000	20.000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.000
Total material[1]	960.000	69.500	356.000	847.000	60.000	453.000	174.500
Total lead content[1]	576.000	41.700	331.080	770.770	49.200	362.400	125.640

[1] Totals represent 2,256,790 pounds of lead. Does not include 980,000 pounds of lead for special projects. Does not include 363,210 pounds of lead for undistributed reserve. Total authorized allocation amounts to 3,600,000 pounds of lead.

Monsanto Appoints Martin To New Plastics Div. Post

Monsanto Chemical Company has appointed Thomas J. Martin branch sales manager at Detroit for its plastics division. Mr. Martin, who is currently branch sales manager at St. Louis, will replace Carl H. Whitlock, whose resignation will be effective January 1.

Mr. Martin will be succeeded at St. Louis by Jack W. Porte, now assistant branch sales manager at Chicago. Mr. Martin joined the Fiberloid Corporation, forerunner of the plastics division, as a research chemist in 1937. In 1943 he was appointed a technical field representative for part of New England, and in 1947 was promoted to branch sales manager at St. Louis. Mr. Porte joined the plastics division in 1941 and was appointed assistant branch manager at Chicago in 1947.

Polystyrene Molding Data Published By Rohm & Haas

The Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphio, has published a new booklet describing its "Plexene M" modified polystyrene powder for injection molding. The publication describes the material's resistance to heat, chemicals and weather, as well as its strength, moldability and color range.

It also lists technical data on the product's physical and mechanical properties, including its reaction to chemical solvents and reagents, and contains a chapter devoted to the machining of molded parts. Copies may be obtained upon request from the plastics department of the company.

Industrial Solvents Founds Laboratories at La Salle

The Industrial Solvents Corporation, White Plains, N. Y., has created the Iso Foundation Laboratories at La Salle College, Philadelphia. T. G. Hagens has been placed in charge of the laboratories, which are devoted to development work on new types of ester plasticizers.

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Varnish Fire Hazard Cut by Silicone Oil

The fire hazard has been eliminated from varnish manufacture by an oil which prevents the formation of highly inflammable suds, Philip C. Servais, Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., reported November 16 at a meeting of the Northeastern Indiana section of the American Chemical Society.

The oil, one of the silicone compounds derived from petroleum and sand, is also proving valuable in the processing of plastics, soap, sugar, drugs, and condensed milk, according to Mr. Servais, who explained that the addition of a minute amount of the chemical permits rapid heating with no danger of foaming and resulting fire.

Recent tests of silicone paint to prevent smoke stack corrosion have been highly successful, Mr. Servais continued. Although the cost of using the paint was 30 percent more than that of conventional paint, the silicone product has lasted more than twice as long and "it appears that it will be good for four times the duration of conventional paints," he said.

Cardboard Paint, Oil Can Developed in Netherlands

A manufacturer of cardboard boxes in Groningen, the Netherlands, has developed a new type paper container for paints, oils and other fats ,and hygroscopic materials, which is offered as cheaper than tin cans. Sizes from $\frac{1}{2}$ liter to 100 liters are reported to be available.

Except for the lid, which is made of tinplate, the container consists entirely of cardboard which is impregnated in a particular way as a result of which the cardboard is impervious to liquid. Oil and paint containers after more than one year are reported not to have shown any signs of moisture absorption. The impregnating agent is said to be transparent, odorless, and nonpoisonous.

Sampson Paint Engages Ayrault

John P. Ayrault has resigned his post with the Dixie Paint & Varnish Company and has become associated with the Sampson Paint & Color Company, Richmond, Va., where he will supervise both sales and manufacturing activities.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quiet demand for oils and fats further unsettled the market last week. Withdrawal of consuming interest for most oils and fats made for a dull and nominal affair. Offerings of the edible grades were liberal, with buyers taking occasional carlots at unchanged quotations for spot delivery, but showed little interest in deferred positions. The price index was slightly higher as a result of the advance in tung oil and was indicated at 193.5, against 189.1 last month and 253.6, at this time last year.

The maritime strike in New York Harbor was a contributing factor in the lack of inquiry for replacements. This condition drastically affected the tallow and grease market which up to a week ago, was in a strong position because of the active business for export transacted at premiums. This business dried up last week and sellers offered high and low grades freely without attracting domestic consumers. While quotations were unchanged the market was easy and in favor of buyers.

Crude cottonseed oil was inactive and unsettled under increased selling pressure. Corn oil was weak and off fractionally, and peanut oil asking prices were up fractionally, but were unsettled with cottonseed oil.

While oils were inactive an excellent demand was noted for meals for prompt shipment by domestic consumers. Exporters were in the market for deferred deliveries of cottonseed and soybean meals.

Improved demand for tung oil continued to feature this market. Sales of good volume took place last week at fractionally higher prices, as a result of the local maritime strike and the uncertainty of obtaining replacements from China because of internal strife.

Carnauba wax consumers practically cleared the spot market of supplies because of the maritime strike and prices were advanced 2 to 3 cents per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was easier under liberal selling pressure last week. Market was unsettled and reflected the withdrawal of buying interest in lard, crude cottonseed and other vegetable oils. Prices were unsteady and registered moderate declines for all options.

Consuming inquiry for crude cottonseed oil was slow. Trading was light and spasmodic. Sales were noted at 19c. per pound, tankcars, for November shipment in the Valley. January-March was sold at 18c., same basis.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance during October was indicated at 380,010 barrels, against 269,920 barrels, in September, and 322,495 barrels (revised), in October last year. Consumption for the season August-October inclusive aggregated 845,115 barrels, compared with 723,550 barrels (revised) for the same period last year. The visible supply of refined oil at the end of October was estimated at 1,792,500 barrels, against 1,009,900 barrels the previous month and 1,570,800 barrels (revised) for the same time last year.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $3 per ton.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 - August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
193.5	193.2	189.1	253.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Produce Exchange for the week ended November 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	350	22.75	21.50	22.25S
January	1	21.50	21.50	21.60@21.90
March	493	20.98	20.20	20.79&20.79S
May	218	20.70	19.78	20.40&20.38S
July	14	20.00	19.19	19.70@19.90
September	11	20.00	19.70	18.00@19.50
October	..	....	....	17.00@17.50

Total sales—1,092 tankcars.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed and soybean oils were sold at 19c. per pound, tankcars, for prompt shipment. Trading was light. Cottonseed and soybean meals continued in urgent demand. Meals for nearby shipment were scarce and demand for deferred months improved for export. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, was held at $77 per ton for November and $75, December, basis Memphis. Cottonseed cake was quoted at $67 per ton, bulk, December shipment, and $62, January-March, Valley basis. Soybean meal held at $70 per ton, bulk, Decatur, prompt shipment, and $68, December. Cottonseed hulls, $13.50 per ton and $19.50, sacked, prompt and December shipment.

Linseed Oil

Consuming inquiry for linseed oil improved for forward requirements and a fair volume of business was reported at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars, for December forward delivery. Market remained steady and was quoted at 27.8c. tankcars, with intimations that firm bids could have shaded this price for sizable quantities. Demand for oil against contracts continued fairly active for moderate quantities. Tung oil was stronger and a good volume of business took place at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis an advance of ½c. per pound. Oiticica oil also was firmer. Offers for shipment from Brazil have been curtailed and supplies on the spot were maintained at current levels.

Canada's 1948 flaxseed harvest was placed at 17,353,000 bushels, compared with 12,240,800 bushels in 1947, by the Bureau of Statistics in its final estimate of this year's crop.

Canberra (Comtelburo) — The Customs Minister announced November 17 that the Australian Government does not intend to issue licenses for the import of flaxseed and linseed oil until present ample stocks are disposed. An agreement for flaxseed was negotiated with the Indian Food Mission in 1947 whereby the government purchased supplies for 1948 and adequate quantities are now available for current needs.

Minneapolis—Inquiry for oil was at low ebb with buyers holding off as long as possible and only taking limited amounts to round out their needs from day to day. The price held at 27c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, and there was apparently nothing in the market to stimulate purchases after December 31. Crushing opera-

Cottonseed Crush Larger : October

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products for the season (August 1-October 31), as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1948-49	1947-48
Receipts	[1]3,196,661	2,486,106
Crushed	1,414,364	101,496
On hand Oct. 31	1,671,377	1,484,138

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1948-49	1947-48
Produced	438,531,000	335,524,000
Shipped	401,421,000	287,142,000
On hand Oct. 31	[2]97,778,000	96,256,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1948-49	1947-48
Produced	[3]322,667,000	226,446,000
Shipped		
On hand Oct. 31	[4]83,053,000	108,135,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1948-49	1947-48
Produced	640,767	508,117
Shipped	643,927	493,037
On hand Oct. 31	80,246	62,021

Hulls

	Tons 1948-49	1947-48
Produced	322,680	250,873
Shipped	293,851	204,251
On hand Oct. 31	70,796	72,432

Linters

	Bales 1948-49	1947-48
Produced	[5]444,187	341,650
Shipped	372,625	207,659
On hand Oct. 31	[6]170,842	134,334

[1] Does not include 89,080 and 99,528 tons on hand August 1, 1948 and 1947, respectively, nor 36,557 and 22,125 tons reshipped during the seasons 1948-49 and 1947-48.

[2] Includes 42,795,000 pounds at oil mills, 32,234,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 22,459,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 344,438,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 79,387,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing etsablishmeents, and 3,666,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 101,430 bales first cut, 312,911 bales second cut, and 29,846 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 612.8; first cut, 598.7; second cut, 623.5; and mill run, 582.6 pounds.

[6] Includes 47,663 bales first cut, 111,040 bales second cut, and 12,139 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tions continued at a fairly high level with good shipping orders in on old contracts.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	6,600,000	7,260,000
Since Sept. 1	38,880,000	80,120,000

Flaxseed—Crushers purchased the bulk of flaxseed offerings at the support price of $6 per bushel at western points last week. CCC operations were materially reduced.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed receipts at Minneapolis decreased for the week but crusher buyers were getting a higher proportion of the daily offerings as sales to the CCC slipped to virtually nothing. With linseed meal prices at $73 per ton the crushers, despite the fact that linseed oil business was on the light side, were able to make commitments on the better quality seed running from North Dakota without too much worry. It was estimated that crushers were buying 20 to 30 cars a day or approximately 90 percent of the receipts during the week, paying the $6 support price. The CCC owns a total of 21,510,000 bushels of seed purchased at Minneapolis and an estimated 1,500,000 bushels in other centers. All of this seed is for sale at the base price of $6 per bushel, plus accumulated charges and crusher buyers are not showing much interest because of the anticipated 15c. to 25c. premium that might have to be paid. It is expected that crusher purchases, at least for the time being, will be strictly from country run supplies, however, if the oil market warrants it the crushers will no doubt have to turn to the CCC supply to fill out needs. Estimates vary but crushers are rumored to own anywhere from 17,500,000 bushels to 20,000,000 bushels of 1948 seed with by far the largest percentage already crushed and in the hands of the consumers.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	336,600	392,700	302,000	100,300
Since Sept. 1	22,375,500	13,924,400	2,855,000	1,875,400

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was easier under increased selling pressure. Export demand dried up because of the maritime strike and domestic users also withdrew from the market. Quotations were more or less nominal. Choice white was quoted at 13½c. per pound, loose, works; yellow, 9c. and house, 8¾c., same basis.

Lard—Stocks of lard and rendered pork fat in the United States on November 1, totaled 64,518,000 pounds, compared with 96,587,000 pounds, October 1 and 90,437,000 pounds, November 1, last year.

Tallow—The maritime strike resulted in the withdrawal of buying interest from exporters and small consumers and the market developed an easy tone. Offerings were liberal at former quotations, with consumers on the sidelines. Fancy was offered at 14c. per pound, loose, extra, 13¾c. and special, 12¾c. Exporters recently paid premiums of 1c. per pound for these grades.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for immediate needs. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Coconut—Consuming inquiry was limited and the market was more or less nominal. A sale of a rolling tankcar of crude oil was reported at 24½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast. December shipment was nominal at 23c. tankcars, Pacific coast. Crude oil for early arrival at New York at 21½c. per pound, bulk, did not interest consumers because of the maritime strike. Total coconut oil imports of Phillippine oil were reported at 65,906,590 pounds from January 1 to October 30, inclusive by the Bureau of Customs.

Copra—Business was slow. Shipments were held at $267.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Bids of $265 were refused. Malayan copra and coconut oil exports (in terms of copra) amounted to approximately 81,000 long tons during January-August 1948. While this figure shows a considerable improvement over the 45,046 tons shipped in the same months of last year, it is only one-fourth of the prewar average of 8 months. August copra exports totaled 7,900 tons and coconut oil 3,979. European countries were the principal markets for both commodities.

Corn—Consuming inquiry was inactive and the market was easy and nominal Crude oil was quoted at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, November shipment. Refined oil was quiet and held at 26c. per pound, tankcars Chicago.

Oiticica—Reduced offers for shipment from Brazil and higher tung oil created a firmer tone in this market. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, New York delivery, according to seller.

Olive—Stocks on the spot were maintained at former levels. Inquiry was improved, though trading was reported light and spotty. Spanish oil ranged from $4.50

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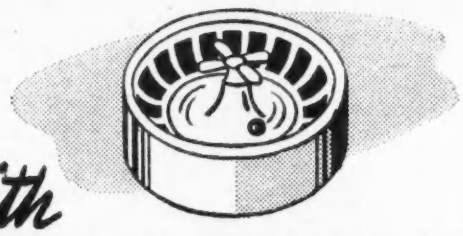

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to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid and Moroccan at $4.15 to $4.25, same basis.

Peanut — Quotations were fractionally higher for crude oil but demand was slow and the market was entirely nominal at 20c. to 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Rapeseed—Consumers showed little interest in this oil and the market remained nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Trading was slow. Liberal offerings received little attention. Crude oil was sold at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for November shipment. December was 18½c. bid and January-March 17c. asked, April-June was 16c. and 16¼c. asked. Refined winterized oil ranged from 22½c. to 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, as to seller.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended November 19 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	..	....	....	20.50B
January	..	....	....	19.00B
March	..	....	....	18.25@ 19.00
May	..	....	....	17.75@ 18.75
July	..	....	....	17.00@ 18.00
September	..	....	....	16.50B
October	..	....	....	16.50B

Total sales—None.

Tung—This market was firmer under a good demand. Sales were reported at 23¼c. and 23½c. per pound tankcars, New York, an advance ½c. Offers were light and quotations were maintained at 23½c. tankcars. Drums were raised to 25c. to 25½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Animal Oils

Degras — Demand for neutral grades was fair and mainly for prompt delivery. Common degras was in limited supply and firm.

Grease Oil — The market remained steady at the recent advance. Demand was moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Oleo Oil—Offerings were not heavy. Prices were nominal at 26c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine—Prices were maintained at 20c. to 21c. per pound, barrels, New York basis, according to quantity and seller.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Demand was restricted to actual requirements. Quotations were without change and remained steady. Crude oils were well held and were more or less nominal. Sardine oil was scarce on the Pacific coast and spot oil commanded premiums. Last sales was reported at 15½c., loose. Crude menhaden oil was 16c. asked loose, and 15c. bid.

Los Angeles—No fishing activities due to the light-of-moon period. Also, many ships have not been active because of disagreements with canners over price of sardines. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 69,673 tons of sardines were landed this season through November 13, compared with 84,808 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Withdrawals against contracts were reported in active request. Market was unchanged and steady.

Stearic Acid—Buying interest was moderate for prompt delivery. Prices for all grades were without change.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Market firmer under active demand and limited offerings for prompt shipment.

Minneapolis—Demand for meal was very aggressive and prices moved up to $73 per ton in the spot market with a few scattered lots reported sold at $74 for immediate shipment. Crushers were selling December meal at $3 discount under the spot market and January meal was quoted at $67 per ton. Instructions were good on maturing contracts and movement was brisk into consuming channels.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	11,340,000	12,120,000
Since Sept. 1	143,100,000	116,440,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand for crude was reported fair, chiefly for prompt delivery at unchanged prices. Refined grades were quiet.

Candelilla—Limited stocks on the spot were in light demand. Market was steady. Crude was quoted at 68c. to 70c. per pound and refined, 72c. to 74c., on the spot, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Trading of good volume for spot delivery last week, practically cleaned up supplies and strengthened the market. Prices were advanced from 2c. to 3c. per pound. Higher cost for shipment from Brazil and the local maritime strike were contributing factors. No. 3, North country was quoted at 83c. to 85c. per pound, and refined 88c. to 90c., as to quantity; No. 3, chalky, 79c. to 80c.; No. 2, North country, 87c. to 89c.; yellow, No. 1, $1.16 to $1.18 and No. 2, $1.15 to $1.17, as to quantity.

Ouricury — This market remained steady. Offers for shipment was light and firmly maintained. Crude wax on the spot was quoted at 75c. to 77c. per pound, and refined at 82c. to 84c., according to quantity.

Fats, Oils Supplemental Export Quotas Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture has announced the following supplemental export allocations and cancellation:

The Netherlands has been allocated 200,000 pounds of inedible tallow—commercial procurement.

The Department of the Army has been allocated 880,000 pounds of inedible tallow for shipment to Japan—commercial procurement.

Italy has been allocated 81,000 pounds of neatsfoot oil for use mainly in the Italian tanning industry—commercial procurement.

The Dominican Republic has been allocated 130,000 pounds of lard—commercial procurement.

Austria has been allocated 13,000 tons of oilseed cake and meal from supplies made available by cancellation of 15,000 long tons previously allocated to Bizone Germany—commercial procurement.

AOCS Discusses Fats

—Continued from page 7

ognized by the Department of Agriculture and it is expected that the comprehensive program of investigations currently being carried out in the regional research laboratories will constitute an important contribution to the overall national effort in solving some of the problems in oil technology that now confront us."

Soap Versus Synthetic Detergents

In discussing "Soap Versus Synthetic Detergents," Foster D. Snell, of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, said that "the international fat shortage has led to widespread use of synthetic detergents for general cleaning in direct replacement of soap.

"The largest manufacture of synthetic detergents," he said, "is concentrated on sodium alkyl aryl sulphonates, which are of petroleum origin. Other anion-active agents produced on a large scale are the alkyl sulphate and sulphated monoglycerides, both derived from fats and oils by processes inherently more costly than the manufacture of soap.

"Commercial practice is to build synthetics more heavily than soaps, usually 60 percent builder with alkyl aryl sulphonates and 75 percent with alkyl sulphates. This brings the value per pound in the same range as soap. The production of synthetics has been increasing steadily for years. This year a pound will be sold for every five pounds of soap, and the trend indicated shows no sign of slackening."

Food Standardization Aspects

"Certain Aspects of Food Standardization After Ten Years Under the New Food and Drug Law" was the title of an address delivered before the general session of the meeting by A. M. Gilbert, of the law firm of Davis & Gilbert.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Gilbert took notice of the fact that the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act authorizes the Federal Security Administrator to promulgate identity standards for foods which have the force and effect of law, and declared that "food standardization can have a certain deterrent effect upon improving standardized foods and even upon creating new foods in the same field as a standardized one."

He mentioned that the manufacturer's freedom of choice as to ingredients used in a standardized food is seriously limited, and suggested that the Food and Drug Administration adopt a less rigid approach in standardizing foods. He suggested that the rigidity of food standards be continued with respect to the mandatory ingredients, but that latitude be given for optional ingredients. In addition, he said, beneficial optional ingredients which will be used in the near future should be permitted in a standard even though such an ingredient may not be in current use.

Nutritive Properties of Glyceride Oils

In discussing "Nutrition in Relation to the Glyceride Oils," C. Glenn King, of the Nutrition Foundation, New York, declared that the nutritive properties of the fatty acid glycerides merit extensive research

in man, in farm animals and in standard laboratory animals.

"Experimental approaches," he said, "should include the mechanisms and limitations of biological synthesis, the mechanisms by which they are utilized physiologically and long time appraisal of their relationship to health and efficiency."

Centrifugal Soap Process Described

In a paper entitled "The Sharples Centrifugal Soap Process," Leo D. Jones and L. Sender, of the Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, said that the process operates on the chemical principles of the full boil kettle process and accordingly operates on fats and oils and caustic as raw materials and delivers neat soap and spent lye. In contrast with the full boil kettle process, they said, it is mechanized to use centrifugal force instead of gravity for all separations.

It is continuous, they added, and water and reagents flow through the process countercurrent to the flow of fats and oils and soap. The continuous flow through the process, it was explained, is divided into a number of stages, each stage consisting of an element where fat and reagent are mechanically mixed and a centrifugal element for the separation of the reacted phases.

Improving Soybean Oil Paints

A paper prepared by A. J. Lewis, J. C. Cowan and N. C. Schieltz, of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., said that improved outside white house paints have been made from 100 percent soybean oil vehicles by utilizing from 5 percent to 10 percent of calcium oxide as one of the pigment components.

These paints, the authors stated, have been found to give coatings that dry faster, harder and free from tack, both residual or after tack; that do not yellow in dark areas; that have greater reduced dirt retention and remain clean and white in service, and that have increased resistance to checking, cracking and alligatoring. Calcium and other alakaline earth oxides appear to react with oxidation products in the film to negate their plasticizing effect, the authors said.

Textile Detergents Described

A paper entitled "Detergents in the Textile Industry," by H. C. Borghetty, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, covered the various types of soap and synthetic detergents available in the textile industry. The author outlined the chemical characteristics and stability and specific uses in some of the textile processing operations, and mentioned special cases where synthetic detergents have specific uses.

He discussed recent developments in the field of synthetic detergents to improve the soil suspending qualities, and attempted to classify various soils and their behavior and difficulty of removal from various soiled materials.

Deodorization of Fats

In a paper entitled, "The Semicontinuous Deodorization of Fats," A. E. Bailey, Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky., described a new deodorizer for edible fats oils and told of certain preliminary laboratory and pilot plant work carried out to test its features.

As the deodorizer is semicontinuous in operation, he said, it combines the flexibility of batch deodorization with many of the advantages of continuous units. The inherent advantages of continuous operation, he added, plus the use of a novel system of splash baffling to promote stripping efficiency and the elimination of reflux, make it outstandingly economical to operate in comparison with conventional batch deodorizers.

Oil Palm Resources Surveyed

K. S. Markley, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., presented a summary of various surveys of the oil palm resources of the American hemisphere made during the past eight years. Although the potential volume of vegetable oils obtainable from wild resources is enormous, he said, the inability to solve the technico-economic problems has rendered large-scale exploitation extremely difficult. Therefore, he added, the major supply of these oils which have found their way into trade channels has come from plantations.

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TURN TO PAGES 28A and 28B for Illustrated Bulletin

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1—Pfaudler 2500 Gal. Glass-Lined Vacuum Pan with Stainless Coil, Jet Condenser, 40 H.P.

1—Aluminum 1300 Gal. Jacketed and Agitated Still.

1—Stainless 550 Gal. Jacketed Agitated Reactor with Reflux and Tubular Condenser.

1—Readco Stainless Double Arm Mixer, 142 Gal. with 20 H.P. motor.

50—Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses, all sizes.

1—Buflavak Nickel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 30'.

1—Oliver United Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter, 3' x 2'.

4—Louisville Dewatering Presses, Model 3A.

1—Dopplay 700 Gal. Jacketed and Agitated Pressure Kettle.

3—Lancaster Model EBG4 Stainless Counter Current Mixers.

4—Mikro Pulverizers, Bantam to No. 4's with motors.

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill, 75 H.P.

2—Struthers Wells Stainless Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 5' x 4' and 5' x 10'.

1—Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mill, 6' x 5'.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS AT OUR NEWARK SHOPS

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6 x 50 Louisville Rotary Steam Tube.
6 x 23 Hersey Rotary Hot Air.
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5' x 33' Rotary Vacuum.
32" x 72" Buffalo Double Drum Atmospheric.
28" x 60" B&C Double Drum Atmospheric.
Buffalo Vacuum and J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf, 40 x 42, 5, 6, 9 shelves.

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1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with Motor accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers.
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers.
1—Size B—Erie City Motor Driven Coal Pulverizer.
1—Raymond 4-roll High Side.
1—Jeffrey 24 x 20, type B, Hammer Mill.
1—Williams 2XX Roller Bearing Hammer Mill.
1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—JB No. 2 Hammer Mill.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins, Size 17, Jacketed, 200 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 16, Unjacketed, 150 gallon working capacity.
8—Baker Perkins, Size 15, Jacketed, 100 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P, Size 14, Unjacketed, 50 gallon working capacity.
1—W & P Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon working capacity.
1—3,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, Motor Driven.

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1—60" Tolhurst Copper Basket, belt-driven, center slung.
2—48" Troy Steel Basket V-Belt Motor Drive.
5—42" American Tool stainless steel, Direct Motor Driven.
8—40" American Tool, Copper Basket, belt driven, in Battery, with Mixer.

FILTERS

1—No. 12 Sweetland, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8 x 12 Oliver Acid Proof.
2—8 x 12 Oliver all steel.
3—8 x 10 Oliver wood stave.
3—36" Sperry 60 plate cast iron, Recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing.
4—30" Sperry Skeletons—gear closing.

KETTLES

3—5,500 gallon Steel Copper Coils, Closed, Agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.
4—1,200 gal. Steel Lead, coils, lead lined, Closed.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed.
1—750 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—700 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—550 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—500 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel Unjack. Closed Agitated.
1—200 gallon Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.

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1—F & H Soap WRAPPING MACHINE.
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3—Houchin SOAP STRAINERS.
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1—W & T 30" FILTER PRESS, recessed, 36 plates.

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Arrange to inspect by contacting our New York Office, BArclay 7-0600, or our Newark Office, MArket 3-0600. This plant is less than 15 minutes away from our Newark Office by car.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
13-18 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.—TEL. BArclay 7-0600
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WANTED—YOUR IDLE MACHINES—SEND LIST NOW

FOR SALE

2—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4 6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Pfaudler 300 gallon jacketed, agitated Series L Kettle.

1—Pfaudler 10 gallon jacketed Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 100 gallon storage tank.
1—No. 2TH Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D, with 5 HP Motor.
1—J. H. Day Mogul Kneading & Mixing Machine, with 10 HP Motor, Size 5.
1—Baker Perkins Jacketed Mixer, 2,000 gallons.
2—Thropp 2-roll Rubber Mills, 16"x42".

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
Est. 1886 UNION, N. J. UNionville 2-4900

PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.

Distributors for Crocker Wheeler Electric Motors and Generators.

Full line of pumps, tanks, kettles and mills of all kinds.

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AFFILIATE OF EMIL A. SCHROTH
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FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal. dished bottoms with stands.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum 30 to 250 gal. cap.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master homo-hi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gal.
Sterilizers 18x18 and 24x27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
1—Sperry Filter 18x18—24 plate.
1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with Agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleveo Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6" new.
Write or Wire for Details

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4643 LANCASTER AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

A FAMOUS "BUY" WORD "BUY BRILL"

16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft. drying surface. Each dryer complete with 2 trucks, Aero-Fin Heaters, fans, motors, excellent condition.

5—Abbe 6'x8', 5'x4' porcelain-lined, jacketed Pebble Mills, motor driven.

1—J. H. Day stainless steel Jumbo jacketed horizontal Batch Mixer, 1,490 cu. ft.
10—Batch and Powder Mixers, 300 to 4,000 lbs.
2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers with motors.
2—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Single Deck Screeners, 40"x120", all stainless steel construction.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass-lined jacketed, agitated Kettles, motor driven.
1—Struthers Wells, 400 gal., Closed, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
6—NEW Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42"x42" shelves.
2—Devine 4'x12' steam jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers with reduction drives.
1—J. P. Devine 3'x14' stainless steel clad Rotary Dryer with steam tubes, jacket, drive and motor.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12"x32" and 16"x40", motor driven.
8—J. H. Day 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 50 gals.
5—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
3—Sperry 42"x42" Aluminum P&F Filter Presses, corner feed, closed delivery.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 2, 316 stainless.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls, motor driven.
3—No. 6 Super and Pressurtite Centrifuges.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless solid baskets, motor driven.
5—Stokes & Smith, Rodgers, Powder and Paste Fillers.
30—Stokes Single Punch and Rotary Tablet Machines, DD2, D4, BB, B, F, R.
4—Kiefer Rotary Vacuum Fillers, 16 and 24 stem.
20—Olivite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2", motor driven.

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Sales Representative for
GEO. G. RODGERS CO., INC.
New Equipment
Mixers — Fillers — Kettles — Tanks — Conveyors
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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
225 WEST 34th STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
Phone: BRyant 9-2040

2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Doppley Acid Resistant & Iron
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves, hydraulic closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20"
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
4—Pebble Mills 6' x 8', 54" x 48", 24" x 36" & 24" x 30".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Baker Perkins heavy duty jacketed Mixers, 200, 100, 60, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 40" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Orville Simpson 26" x 46" 2-deck Rotex Sifter & 40" x 80" Single.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 1S Blutergess Sifters.
5—Tyler 3S Jr Hummer Screens, 24" x 66".
1—Tyler Lab. Sieve Shaker ½ HP.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge Also 56" Rubber-Lined.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3" x 9", 8" x 32", 12" x 36", 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dip Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
3—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
2—Houchin 18" x 30" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 8A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 500 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Burkhard 38" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40 to 500 gals.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Pot, Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—1-ft. double steel Ball Mill.
1—New Patterson 8-gal. Jar Mill.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 8 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9" 12" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 22" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Multi. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, Chip, Liquid, etc.

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STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
90 WEST ST., NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
WOrth 2-5745

Holland Color Engages Mueller

The Holland Color & Chemical Company, Holland, Mich., has appointed A. C. Mueller, of the A. C. Mueller Company, 1213 West Third street, Cleveland, Ohio, its representative in the greater Cleveland area. Mr. Mueller will handle the complete line of Holland organic pigment colors.

Atlas Powder Closes Unit

The Atlas Powder Company has closed the coated fabrics unit of its plant at Stamford, Conn., and sold all the machinery and other equipment.

CHOICE EQUIPMENT

For Immediate Delivery!

10—200-gallon Pfaudler "New and Unused" glass-lined Tanks, some with glass-lined valves.
2—Shriver 36" x 36" Filter Presses, 4-eye closed delivery washing type.
1—No. 3 Blutergess Sifter, MD.
2—"New" Foster-Wheeler Karbate Condensers, 133 sq. ft. & 108 sq. ft.
6—Abbe 30" x 30" Pebble Mills, I jktd.
1—2,500-gallon stainless steel jacketed Evaporator, complete with steam ejector and condenser.
2—"New" Pfaudler 150-gallon evaporating Pans, jacketed and agitated.
1—De Laval 20" chip Extractor.
10—Mixers & Sifters from 100 to 2,000 lbs.
1—200-gallon Pfaudler glass-lined Reactor, complete with condenser and receiver.
2—Lightnin 1 H.P. side entering Agitators.
1—24" x 24" Sperry wood Filter (press), P. & F.
1—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum atmo. Dryer.
2—Colton Tube Closers and Crimpers.
2—Arenco Auto Tube Fillers, closers and crimpers, MD.
6—Stokes Vacuum Pumps up to 225 CFM.
1—Eppenbach, size "F", Colloid Mill.
5—Vacuum Fillers up to gallon containers.
2—Day 20 and 40-gallon Pony Mixers.
2—Charlotte stainless steel 30 and 50 H.P. Colloid Mills.
5—Kent and Day 3-roll water-cooled Mills up to 16" x 40".

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 Grand St. New York 13
WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE
Steel Storage Tanks

2— 8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

25— 10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

Available at Once!

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, INC.
"Founded 1930"
13454 S. Brainard Ave., Chicago 33, Ill.
"ANYTHING containing IRON or STEEL"

MEC FOR SALE MEC

Partial List Only

1—Oliver Vacuum Filter, 5'4" x 8' (New).
3—Centrifuges Sus. Style 48" Imperforate Stainless Steel Baskets.
1—Centrifuge Sus. Style 48" Perforated Stainless Steel Basket.
10—Stainless Steel Condensers, 150 sq. ft.

GLASS-LINED EQUIPMENT
1—Pfaudler 200 gal. Jack. Kettle 75 lb. Jacket.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Pressure Kettle.
1—Glasscote 250 gal. Jack. Kettle 75 lb. Jacket.
3—Pfaudler Kettles, 35-50 gallons.
19—Pfaudler 200 and 600 gal. Open Top Tanks.
1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. Pressure Tank. 160 lb.
All Chemical Glass

10—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 24" & 24" x 36".
8—Day & Ross 40 gallon Pony Mixers.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Hardinge Mills, 36" x 8" and 4½' x 24".
3—Vertical Steel Reactors, 1100 gals., 30 lb.
1—Nickel Coated Reactor, 200 gallons.
4—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 30" x 10', 3' x 12', 4' x 20' and 5' x 30'.
5—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 36", 32" x 90" and 48" x 120".
4—Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20" and 5' x 12' Chrome Drum.
6—Single Door and Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 18" x 18", 40" x 44" and 59" x 58".
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 25 H.P. 3 Ph. Motor.
2—Day Jack. Mixers—D.A. 35 gal. and 50 gal. Sigma Blades.
2—Rotex Screens, 20" x 84" and 40" x 72".
1—New 25,000 gallon Rubber Lined Tank.
8—Horiz. Spiral Powder Mixers, 400 lb. to 3500 lb. cap.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—All Capacities.

Send for Bulletin A-21—We Buy Your Surplus

THE MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORP.
533 West Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.
GR. 5-6680

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Resident sales representative in Toronto covering Ontario and Quebec to sell crude drugs on commission basis. Man representing similar non-competitive lines preferred. State experience. OPD 235.

AGENCIES WANTED

Sales executive with many years selling experience in chemical and allied industries desires exclusive selling arrangement on product's of interest to the chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and allied industries. Highly personalized selling service assured. Correspondence solicited. OPD 230.

Sales representative: Chicago office, traveling Middle West, best connections, age 44, over 20 years serving chemical manufacturers: cosmetics, inks, paints, pharmaceuticals, waxes, etc. Interested handling additional non-conflicting lines. OPD 237.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Ball mills: Private manufacturer offers 4 single, 3 double, jars gallon capacity, individual motor drive. Also 2 roller driver ball mills and approx. 25 jars (mostly new). Mills excellent condition, reasonable. OPD 222, or phone WA 9-2900, Mr. W. Brown.

New Keifer, rotary vacuum filling machine stainless steel stems & contact parts. Ferguson Packomatic case sealer & 8 ft. compression unit. 29 copper tinned tanks, cap. 110 to 10,000 gal. 8 steel tanks, cap. 4,970 to 7,989 gal. Republic V40 & 400, plate filters, multiple disc drum filters,—30-40 & 50 ft. bottling work tables. Alsop & R. G. Haskins flex. shaft cappers, brass values, tinned bronze cocks, streamline copper pipe & figs. Old Peoria Bldg. Corp., State & Water Sts., Peoria, Illinois.

Prompt deliveries: Mixers—for soaps, chemicals, powders, pastes, oils, greases, 100 to 6,000 lbs. capacity, all types. Labelers—for cans, bottles, jars. Kettles—steel, C. I., stainless, plain, jktd., new, used, all sizes. Mills—roller, solid & water cooled, steel, pebble, various sizes. Dryers—single & triple screens, tray, rotary, etc. Tube fillers—closers, tablet, filter presses, etc. Newman, 1051 W. 35th St., Chicago 9, Ill., YA 7-3665.

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

1—Turbo 4B Vert., 57½ RPM, 20 HP.
85—Portable, 1 HP to ¾ HP, 1725 RPM, and 400 RPM, Expl. Pr.
14—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
10—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
14—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3,600 lb. cap.
1—Heavy duty double arm, jktd., tilting, stainless, 200 gal. wkg. cap.
7—Heavy duty double arm, jktd., tilting, 50 to 250 gal. wkg. cap.
4—Single Arm Paste, 50 lb. to 500 lb.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

2—DeLaval, No. 600.
5—Sharples, Nos. 6, 16P, 18V.
12—Basket, 20" to 48".

ALL TYPES OF PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners; labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers; roller, wheel and belt conveyors, etc.

CONDENSERS—EXCHANGERS

18—Tubular, Brass, Bronze or Copper, 85 to 3,800 sq. ft.
10—B & G Tubular, steel, 311½ sq. ft.
12—Single & double pipe coolers.

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

7—Attrition: Bauer 24"; Robinson 22"; Sprout Waldron 30", 20", 16".
3—Hammer: Williams No. 1; Ward 14" x 8".
2—Thropp Mixing, 2-roll, 16" x 30".
3—Paint, 3-roll, 16" x 40".
9—Ball: Abbe, 6' x 8', 26" x 12"; Hardinge, 4'6" x 24", 6' x 22".
2—Colloid: U.S. & Premier, 6", stainless.
6—Schutz O'Neill Pulv., 16", 22", 28".

MISCELLANEOUS

1—50 gal. Aluminum Autoclave, agit. & jktd.
1—130 gal. Steel Autoclave, jktd.
1—Tray Dryer, 1,030 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22" x 38".
22—P & F Filter Presses 10" to 42", C. I., wood, bronze, stainless.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, bronze lvs.
3—Rotary Vac. Filters, 8' x 8', 8' x 6', 6' x 3'.
16—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
1—15-ton single punch pellet Press.
12—16-punch pellet Presses.
4—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal., jkt., agit.
1—Water Still, 250 GPH.
1—Stainless Tank, 6,000 gal., horiz., jktd., agit.
3—Stainless Tanks, 2,500 gal., 1,000 gal.
48—Stainless Tanks, open top to 500 gal.

20—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tanks, 5,000 gal. to 19,000 gal. cap.
28—Wood Tanks, 6,000 to 13,000 gal.

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1507 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA 21, PA
Cable Address: "PERE" Phone: STevenson 4-1515

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Pebble mill for sale: Paint manufacturer will sell Buhrstone lined pebble mill 1,500 gallon capacity, with motor, at sacrifice price. Also agitating tanks and colloid mill. Write OPD 225.

For sale: One 24 in. Sperry 19 plate cast iron filter press, with 20 stainless steel filter cloths. Campana Corporation, Batavia, Illinois.

For sale—New change tanks for paint mixers. 36 in. x 36 in., 150-gallon. Over-all heights, 42 in. Heavy cast wheels. Front swivel, Lifting eyes. 2 in. outlet on bottom. Handle to pull-push. $95.00 each. F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Immediate shipment. Sollenberger, 529 East Dupont Street, Philadelphia 23, Pennsylvania.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Oliver continuous filter or equivalent approximately 4 x 6 with auxiliary equipment. State conditions and very best price. OPD 223.

Bauer Mill, model No. 182 or equal wanted. OPD 227.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For sale—In drums: 2,538 lbs. DuPont No. B-14 amyl alcohol; 3,630 lbs. Celanese solvent No. 201 (mixed butyl alcohols); 2,172 lbs. Celanese n-propyl alcohol. F.O.B. Baltimore, Md. Submit offers for all or part. OPD 208.

For sale: 700,000 pounds black Argentine rapeseed and 150,000 pounds sweet German rapeseed. This seed has been cleaned twice, is sweet, dry and 99 percent pure or better. Write to Joseph Caplan, Weldon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

MATERIALS WANTED

Ammonium sulphate: One carload for early shipment. Quote price, details. OPD 226.

Solvents—Large eastern solvent consumer solicits correspondence with sources for special or odd-lot solvents and blends; minimum units 500 gallons. For specifications and other details, write. OPD 233.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 204.

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 188.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted to lease or buy plant, 10,000 sq. ft., near N. Y. C., for manufacture of textile processing chemicals. Jacketed kettles with agitation, condenser, sulfonating equipment, heavy mixers, steam power are needed for production of resins, detergents, weighters, liquid and powder mixtures. OPD 221.

AUTOCLAVE

1-42" dia. x 24'4" vertical forge welded autoclave, shell thickness 1-¾". Approved for 400 lbs. W. P.

•

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Affiliate of Emil A. Schroth
63 Hyatt Avenue, Newark 5, N. J.
Phone—Mitchell 2-3536

EQUIPMENT

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

U. S. Colloid Mill No. L2 with two 3 H.P. GE motors on base.
6—100 gallon steel Mixing Tanks with hand pumps attached.
Large Campbell Pulverizer belt drive.
Robertson Hydraulic Extrusion Press, double acting 12" Ram.
Cast Iron Liquid Pebble Mill, 16" x 20".
Steam Jacketed Vacuum Chest, swing doors, 8" x 8" inside dimensions.
28—Nash, wet Vacuum Pumps, ½-0, 0, 1, 2, 1-3 with bases.
60—Stainless Steel Cent. Pumps.
Pumps in other alloys various sizes.
Turbo, Paddle, Multivane Draft & Exhaust Blowers and Fans.
Elec. Portable & Stationary Agitators, central and side mounting to 50 HP.
Rockwell single arm Dough Mixer, tilting, 30" x 28," 30" geared.
Read 20 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speeds.
Dry Vacuum Pumps. All sizes.

MANY OTHER ITEMS NOT LISTED HERE ALSO AT SACRIFICE PRICES

SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT CO.
142 GRAND ST., N.Y.C. CA. 6-6983

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted — Complete plants, also machinery — Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets, (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible, strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS VACANT

Salesman wanted by well-known manufacturers of hormones and pharmaceuticals. Must have good connections with drug manufacturers in greater New York. State experience, references. OPD 234.

Market research and statistical analyst: Permanent position in the Detroit area. Degree in chemistry or chemical engineering. Also, degree in business administration or considerable training or experience in the fields of statistics and economics. OPD 236.

Production manager—Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm. OPD 239.

Pharmaceutical chemist: B.S. with three or more years experience in pharmaceutical product development or manufacture, or M.S. with less experience; needed in development department of West Coast pharmaceutical firm to work with chemical engineers on pharmaceutical process and product development and technical production problems. Starting salary $3,900 to $4,800, depending on qualifications. OPD 210.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical sales executive, 35, grounded in agricultural and industrial markets (bulk and consumer package). Product development, field research and sales administration. Knowledge organic fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, detergents, antiseptics, germicides, textile finishes, resins, rubber compounds, emulsifiers, degreasers. Seeks responsible position with progressive manufacturer chemical or allied field. Locate New York or environs. OPD 224.

Chemical sales: Woman assistant to sales executive, college graduate, 10 years business experience includes chemical sales office administration, handling order, traffic, record, correspondence; customer and sample follow-up, promotion, advertising, training personnel. Available January 1, N. Y. location. Excellent references. OPD 229.

Sales executive, well known in chemical, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and allied industries. Wide selling experience in all territories. Presently employed, contemplating change, solicits correspondence with interested parties. References and full particulars on request. All replies confidential. OPD 231.

Executive or administrative assistant — M.I.T. business and engineering graduate, age 28, married. Two years as assistant to president N. Y. corporation. Experienced production, development, purchasing chemical specialty field. Desires position this or other field. Write for resume. OPD 228.

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In Drums

Also Bulk Storage and Drumming Facilities in Transit Tariff for Export Shipments
PENDING EMBARGO

Box 232, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

SALESMAN
WITH CHEMICAL BACKGROUND

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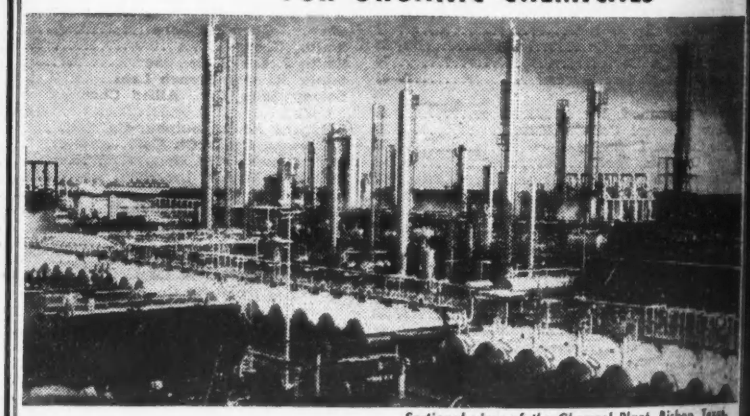

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